

The Los Angeles Times

XIVTH YEAR—30 PAGES.

SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1895.—TRIPLE SHEET.

PER WEEK, 30c.
PER MONTH, \$8.00. FIVE CENTS

AMUSEMENTS—

With Dates of Events.

New Los Angeles Theater—
C. M. WOOD, Lessee. H. G. WYATT, Manager.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, SEPT. 13 AND 14,
AUDRAN'S BEAUTIFUL COMIC OPERA.

"La Mascotte"

Under the personal direction of MR. C. MODINI-WOOD, Grand Scenic Effects—100 New and Elegant Costumes. Cast includes:
MILIE ISIDORA MARTINEZ AS BETTINA,
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Commencing Sunday Evening, Sept. 8,

Second week of an upheaval of unprecedented approbation from crowded houses every night of the

GUSTAVE FROHMAN COMPANY
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MISS ANNA PARKER

Who will appear as Marjory in Sedley Brown's latest farcical comedy sensation.

"THE COLONEL'S WIVES."

A PERFECT GALE OF LAUGHTER.
A HURRICANE OF PLEASURE.
AN AVALANCHE OF ENJOYMENT.
THE FUNNIEST PLAY OF THE DAY.

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Box office open daily from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

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MONDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 (Admission Day.)

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8 MAIN ST. BET. FIRST AND SECOND STS.
Los Angeles' Family Vaudeville Theater,
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Matinee Today, Sunday.

Week Commencing Monday, Sept. 9,
EVERY ACT SUSTAINED BY STARS.

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MATINEES SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.
Performance every evening, including Sunday. Evening prices—10c, 25c, 50c. Tel. 1447.

THE WISE WILL WAIT FOR
THE MOST STUPENDOUS EVENT

In the Amusement Annals of the Pacific Coast. The advent of the

GREAT WALLACE SHOWS

Now the leading Circus and Menagerie of the Western Hemisphere. The best equipped Circus in the World, with the finest Horses of any Show on Earth.

CAPITAL, \$3,000,000! 10 ACRES OF CANVAS!

SEATING CAPACITY, 20,000! 4 TRAINS!

1000 PEOPLE AND HORSES!

Positively the First Big Show to come across the Rocky Mountains with its entire equipment, and also the first to charge the same prices West as East.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS; CHILDREN, 25 CENTS.

Los Angeles - - - Two Days.

Commencing Wednesday Afternoon, September 25th.

MISCELLANEOUS—

ALHOUSE BROS.

Make ship-ments to Arizona and New Mexico.

We make a specialty of packing boxes of fruit and vegetables for private families in Arizona and New Mexico at lowest prices and ship only the best quality of goods. Also lowest wholesale prices to dealers. Fine Tokay, Rose of Peru, Muscat and Black Hamburg Grapes.

ALHOUSE BROS., 105 W. First St. Tel. 304.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.

You Can't Buy as Low

Anywhere nor see a nicer assortment of tasteful medium-priced goods. We cater to the people of moderate means, those who would have their houses look bright and pretty and comfortable, but who yet would not want to squander money for mere show.

FULLER & LEWIS, Wholesale and Retail, 951 S. MAIN ST., Tel. 57.

THE MORNING'S NEWS

The Times

Associated Press Reports Briefed.

THE CITY—Pages 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19.

A tramp mother who came across the country on a brake-beam... A boy killed by a runaway team... P. A. Demens will try hard to keep his son from the penitentiary... A guardian needed for the Shipton girl... The Lyall's struggling for their child... The term trial jurors.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—Page 11.

The Idaho mystery still puzzling Santa Barbara... More music for Santa Monica... Native Sons and Daughters will celebrate Ventura... Studying astronomy at Mt. Lowe... San Diego is again full of visitors... Revised banking hours in Santa Ana... Great bicycle races at San Diego... Riverside preparing for Monday's sport.

PACIFIC COAST—Page 3.

The defense in the Durrant case has no sensations... Commissioner Stanton furnishes a surprise in railroad rate-making... A new male asylum at Stockton... Meeting of binetallists at the Flour City... Grand stock parade at the State Fair... A neighborly shooting at San Luis Rey... Laundry superintendent showered with flatirons... Police Judge Low confiscates a belated female.

GENERAL EASTERN—Pages 1, 2, 3.

The Defender wins—A great triumph for the Yankee yacht—What "they say" about the exciting race... Boston's magnificent Masonic Temple destroyed by fire... Forty men perish in a fire in the Occochee mine at Calumet, Mich... The cashier of the Adams Express Company at Terre Haute disappears with \$16,000... The Sioux at Rosebud agency threaten to burn the agency buildings... The noted outlaw, Zip Wyatt, dead.

BY CABLE—Pages 9, 10.

The London cable letter—Political features of the Parliamentary struggle... Emperor William's denunciation of the Socialists the sensation of the day... Peru jubilant at the assumption of power by President Pierola... Alfaro enters Quito in triumph... Review of the German troops at Stettin... Balfour explains his position with regard to binetallism... The Cardiff Trades Union Congress will send delegates to American labor conventions... Brazil to act as arbitrator in the Bolivian trouble.

AT LARGE—Pages 3, 9.

Dispatches were also received from Baltimore, New York, Boston, Brooklyn, Louisville, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, London and other places.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL—Page 8.

Omaha and Chicago livestock markets... Boston wool markets... Condition of the financial market... Grain and produce at Chicago... London silver and consols... Petroleum... Local quotations.

WEATHER FORECAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—For Southern California: Fair, except partly cloudy in the extreme northern portion and cloudy and foggy along the coast at night; nearly stationary temperature; fresh westerly winds along the coast.

THE JERSEY LILY.

Seeking a Divorce from Her Husband at New York.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The celebrated beauty, Mrs. Lily Langtry, has at last begun suit for divorce from her husband, Edward Langtry. The primary move in the affair was the placing of papers and a retaining fee of \$700 in the hands of Abe Hummel of the law firm of Howe & Hummel of New York. The complaint was drawn up by Mrs. Langtry's London solicitors and sent to America by a specially-commissioned bearer of the money and the decree. The grounds for suit are desertion and neglect.

Mrs. Langtry is a citizen of California and brings the suit as an American. She is a large property-owner in a fertile corner of California, and has lived there at intervals during the last ten years. In the suit for divorce she beseeches the court to award her the guardianship of her little daughter, Jeanne.

Langtry lives at Holyhead and has been a pensioner on the bounty of his beautiful wife for many years. Mrs. Langtry is on the continent, and the baths of Aix and Carlsbad. She has had a distressing but not serious attack of rheumatism, which interfered with her keeping American engagements for this season.

Sir George Lewis, the keeper of the deadly secrets of all social England, is solicitor for Mrs. Langtry. The complaint is simple enough, but when Sir George's caseload yawns, there will be some wonderful suppression of facts or some astounding disclosures.

JUMPED THE TRACK.

A Number of People Injured on the Memphis Railroad.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.)

PARSONS (Kan.), Sept. 7.—The smoking car and coach attached to the west-bound passenger train on the Parsons division of the Memphis road jumped the track while crossing Indian Creek, twenty miles west of this city, this afternoon, ditching the two cars and injuring about fifteen people. Several are reported seriously hurt.

Proof Against Walker.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—The Journal des Debats, in an article discussing the case of ex-Consul Walker today, declares that letters were written by Walker which were seized by the French authorities in Madagascar, that have fully proved the case against him, and adds: "Mr. Walker's protestations will fail to invalidate the judgment of the court-martial. It is an unfortunate affair, but what else could we do?"

THE DEFENDER

Victory Perches on the Yankee Yacht.

The Most Exciting of all the Big Cup Races.

A Splendid Triumph for the American Crew.

NO "IFS" AT ALL ABOUT IT.

Valkyrie III Beaten by Over Eight Minutes.

Passed by Herreshoff's Marvel on the Run Home.

A Course Well Sailed and a Race Well Won.

INTENSE ENTHUSIASM IS SHOWN

Immense Crowds Witness the Great Contest—Vessels Big and Little Pursue the Racers—Unpromising Weather for Good Work.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The Defender won her name in truly American fashion today, finishing far ahead of the English challenger, the Valkyrie III, and giving every evidence of outclassing the Danavien boat in almost any kind of weather. There were strange features connected with the race for the America's cup, not the least being the general doubt expressed during the first fifteen miles of the course as to which was in the lead. It was nip-and-tuck from the first gun signal and until within a short distance of the mark, when the Defender caught the breeze and, to the delight of thousands, simply sailed away from her rival. From that moment she went on increasing her lead to the end, winning by the surprising margin of 8 m. 49 s.

Such work as this in what is denominated the Valkyrie's weather, is calculated to satisfy the yacht sharp of this side of the water to their heart's content and to lend fear to the minds of those who have hoped for a reversal of the American form and the winning of the cup by the Englishmen.

No event in the history of the sport ever excited the interest shown in the race today. Since the Vigilant defeat the Valkyrie II in 1893, the international contest has been kept well in mind and the enthusiasm displayed today was merely the outcome of the pent-up feeling of the past year or two. The Associated Press tug, which left her dock at a very early hour, passed many a strange craft outward bound to the Hook. Off Bay Ridge there were gathered most of the crack yachts of

children by their mothers. At 8:30 o'clock there was little sign of life on board, but a few minutes later all was hoist and bustle. The big mains were hoisted on each and the visitor was first and away in charge of her tender, followed soon by the American. They broke out their jibs at the same time and even at that early hour the cheers of the watchers were aroused by the good omen of the Defender assuming the lead.

The start was off Sea Bright, N. J., some miles from the lights. When the single-stickers drew up to the start, a great fleet was in waiting and strung for miles behind the rear guard, apparently countless in number and endless in variety. The smoke of a great city seemed to rise from their midst and when all had gathered in that never-to-be-forgotten circle about the starting-line, it was a floating city indeed, rolling and swaying under the invisible strength of the ocean. A forest of spars and a deep wall of smoke was the background and in the center of the picture were the two narrow, seemingly fragile boats, standing high up above the others, clad in white, decked only with swiftly-moving figures, and even in that light breeze skimming over the water like beings endowed with life and beauty.

The preparatory gun found both boats long waiting, for it was considerably after the time when it was fired. Far off in the distance the spectators on the beach saw the smoke and strained their eyes for the start. The two white-winged creatures tacked about for the word and they seemed to close with each other, like wrestlers trying for a hold. Several times they came about exactly together as one boat, but it was finally observed that the Englishman

arouse themselves to the beauty of the struggle. A grander sight for position was never seen, and almost to the end of the outward course it seemed at times as though the two boats were one, viewed from directly across the water-bows. In the course of the morning, when many sailing craft were on the outward voyage, several of the big steam yachts of the New York Yacht Club came steaming in. Others, not so imposing, sailed either north thither, and as the day grew, silently followed the contenders beyond the lights, where it had been decided that the course should be laid.

At 8 o'clock both the Defender and Valkyrie III lay peacefully at anchor within the horseshoe at Sandy Hook. They had spent the night there close to each other, guarded as carefully as

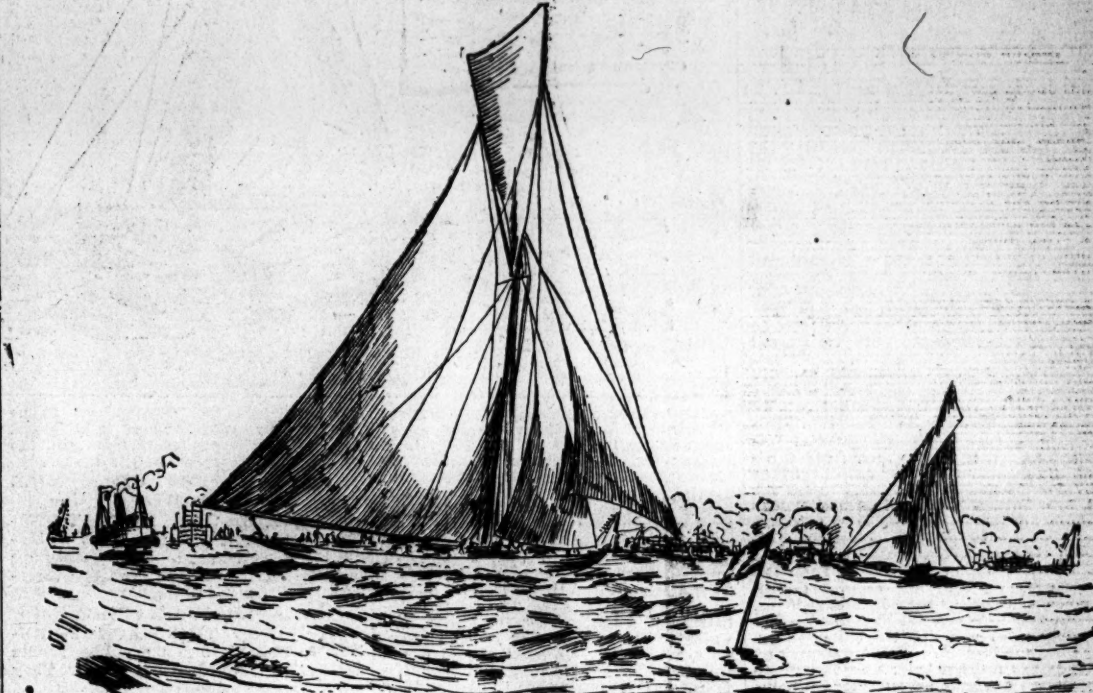
through the early part of the race and until far out beyond any fixed point of observation.

The most eligible point of observation was the Commercial Cable Company's steamer, from which an ocean cable was placed, and which was anchored near the starting-line, nearly eight miles out at sea. Obviously the yachts might, from this vantage ground, be more accurately observed than from shore stations. From the latter, the yachts having started, the range of shore vision was obliquely across the course. From the cable-boat, observation in the early part of the race was directly across the course, while shore observers were astern. The British boat led out into the fog and rain toward the turning-mark, nearing which the Defender passed her antagonist and turned ahead. On the run home the identity of the yachts could

night a tug was by her side, waiting to get her off. Besides the yachts all the excursion boats, some of the Sound steamers and every available tug and float in port had joined the fleet. Many of the big boats were crowded to the rail and were decorated in that holiday attire which signifies great rejoicing.

It is estimated by the race committee of the Defender, C. Oliver Iselin, E. D. Morgan and W. K. Vanderbilt, that their expenses in connection with the present series of the races for the America's cup will amount to not less than \$240,000. Hardly less than this amount will be expended by Lord Dunsany in the same good cause, and it is impossible to estimate what it cost the 50,000 people who occupied the steamers in viewing the contest today.

WON FAIRLY AND SQUARELY.
NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The first of the 1895 races for the America's cup which



TURNING THE STAKE.

not be disclosed, owing to the thickness of the fog, until they were close to the finish. A few minutes before the turn was reached the boats seemed to come well together, and within a moment it was observed that they had squared up in the wind, and sailing the Defender forged ahead.

Previous to this their relative positions had been fixed merely by the angle from which the boats were observed, or when observed directly across their bows, merely by the bobbing waves. There was no mistake, however, as to the leader. The Defender's canvas was bulging out, and she was sailing away from her rival. Amid the cheers of her thousands of staunch admirers she came straight to the mark, and would have rounded it perfectly had not a big excursion steamer shut out the wind for a moment. The double line of steam vessels were there, in waiting, to send the boats off on their homeward course. As a rule, the steamers kept well off from the course. Several, however, careless of the consequences, pushed their way to the front, with the result that the Defender lost a trifle of the advantage which she had gained toward the end of the first half of the course. Fortunately for the credit of American sportsmanship, it was the home boat that was interfered with.

The manner in which the Defender outfooted the Valkyrie III made old yachtsmen stare, for it was a remarkable performance for the boat, after sailing almost even with, and many miles, to come out at the end with a lead of almost a half mile, gained in the last two. She was almost three minutes ahead of the other at the turning stake.

On the home run they broke out their balloon-jibs, but the Valkyrie's did not seem to fall so far as that of the Defender. The wind, which had increased during the early part of the afternoon to about eight miles an hour, died away considerably, and it was this factor alone that the Valkyrie III

was sailed today over a course of fifteen miles to windward and return, between the English challenger, the Valkyrie III, and the American defender of that name, was won fairly and squarely by the Defender, but it did look for a considerable period in the early part of the race as though the English boat was the better and would cross the finishing-line first.

Never in the history of the races for the cup has the foreign boat shown to such a great advantage as did the Valkyrie III today. She got over the line first and for a long time pointed higher and outfooted the American boat. Many were the shouts of the English sharp who had counted on three straight victories for the Defender when they saw the Britisher, even when well-situated up in the wind, and sailing probably from a half point to a point higher than the Defender, still going through the water faster, ahead.

The first surprise of the day was in the position that the Defender showed on crossing the line. Very strange to say she was a little bit to windward of the English boat, broad, it is true, by four seconds, but still to windward.



CAPT. HANK HAFF AT THE WHEEL.

There had been so much said about the superior skipper of Capt. Sycamore that it was feared by thousands of Americans who witnessed the scene, that the Defender would not be only behind at the start, but that she would be so thoroughly blanketed that she would never have a show in the whole race, but, while the Englishman did get over the line first, by about half a length, the Yankee was on top of him instead of being below or underneath his wind.

There was very pretty maneuvering for position about the line, which was formed between the Regatta Committee boat and another just off Sea Bright, N. J. It had been the intention of the committee to start the boats from the Sandy Hook lights, but, when the committee got out to the lights, they found that the wind was blowing from east-by-south and they, having discretion in the matter, decided to change the opening of the race at a point well in under the New Jersey shore, where there was promise of more wind and a more desirable heat dead out to windward. They notified the racers by signal that they would carry out that purpose and the yachts and the prodigious fleet of on-lookers picked up their traps and headed for the New Jersey coast. It was 11:55 o'clock before the committee hoisted the signal that the course outward would be east by south. According to the sailing regulations of the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club, under whose immediate supervision the race was sailed, fifteen minutes had to be allowed to the racers to find out what the course would be by compass, before the preparatory signal was given.

Therefore, it was 12:10 o'clock when the preparatory gun was fired. Immediately the yachts, with club topsails, forestay sails and jibs set, began to jockey for the most favorable position. They made no short tacks in this business, and when it came near the expiration of the ten minutes that they were allowed for the most favorable position, both heading for it. The Valkyrie III was ahead, and it seemed as though she was trying to force the Defender, which was to the windward, to close up against the committee-boat, so that the latter would have to make a tack before crossing. The Valkyrie III was certainly pinched high up in the wind, but the Defender was almost, if not nearly, as close. Yet the Defender refused to be driven out of her course, and, with an extra pull on her main sheet, she was enabled to follow the Valkyrie III until the course was be-

eastern-driven body, and finer lines, without material decrease of cost. She is, without doubt, the most costly racing craft ever built. This fact doesn't bother her syndicate, which is composed of W. C. Vanderbilt (worth \$700,000), E. D. Morgan and C. A. Iselin. Her weight has been reduced by the use of manganese bronze and aluminum. She is lighter, she needs less sail to drive her. The Defender cost only \$200,000 more than the Vigilant. The contract price was \$250,000, but with the changes and additional items the cost approaches \$300,000. This great cost has come from the delicate blending of copper and aluminum. The Defender is totally unlike the Vigilant in that she has no centerboard, but it is an out-and-out keel-boat. Her stability is due to her lightness above water, and her thirty-five-foot lead ball weighing sixty tons. The total built made by the use of aluminum is estimated at seven tons.

If the American ship were melted down and sold for old silver, it would not bring more than \$35. It cost nearly half a century ago, \$25. It was not, as it is generally thought, a cup offered by the Queen, but was offered by the Royal Yacht Squadron, and given by the America's owners to the New York Yacht Club. The Defender has cost the two nations quite \$2,000,000. America has expended \$900,000 of this to hold the trophy. When an international trophy was won, it is exhibited for a day in Tiffany's, and occasionally, on some high and solemn feast of the club it is brought out to grace the center of the table.

The Defender will be handled throughout the races by a genuine Yankee crew from "down East," under Capt. Hank Harkness, not as the Vigilant was, by a crew of all nations. The Valkyrie's captain is Cranfield and the Scylla's, the Herreshoffs of Bristol, R. I., father and son. The Defender is a most famous small-boat builder in America, and into the Defender put the experience of years with the building of other cup-defenders.

WILL GO REPUBLICAN.

GEN. ANGUS' PREDICTION AS TO MARYLAND.

Half of the Democrats, He Says, Have Bolted the Party Ticket—Balfour Explains His Bimetallic Idea—Crisp Is for Whitney for President.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.) NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Gen. Felix Angus, editor of the Baltimore American, is quoted by the Commercial Advertiser on the political situation in Maryland. Gen. Angus said: "This State will go Republican for the first time since the Civil War. The Democrats in the State have bolted the Democratic ticket and will support Lowndes for Governor. It is almost a revolution in political circles, and I venture to say that Mr. Lowndes's majority will be anywhere from five thousand to twenty thousand. His election is a foregone conclusion."

EX-SPEAKER CRISP AT HOME. NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Ex-Speaker Crisp was surrounded by newspaper men as soon as the steamer New York, on which he was a passenger, arrived at the dock. He would not comment on himself on financial subjects any further than to say that English capitalists were fast buying up American bonds.

Crisp expressed himself in favor of the nomination of William C. Whitney for President. "His record as Secretary of the Navy was good," he showed him to be not only capable, but the most desirable candidate at the present juncture," said Crisp.

BALFOUR'S EXPLANATION. LONDON, Sept. 7.—Mr. Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, writes, under date of September 4, as follows:

"With reference to recent declarations in the House of Commons, I do not know why persons interested should be perplexed over my supposed change of attitude on the question of international bimetallicism, for no such change has occurred. I am, and always have been, in favor of international agreement, but I have not the right to pledge my colleagues, and do not believe that any international agreement would result from an international conference.

"In my judgment, however, there is nothing to be gained by a conference, unless governments who are to be represented come to some understanding on the main points at issue before the conference convenes. At present exists, and until it does exist, a conference will probably do more harm than good."

BIMETALLISM AT STOCKTON. STOCKTON, Sept. 7.—There was a meeting of bimetallicists here tonight for the purpose of forming a branch of the Bimetallic League. Judge Budd presided and N. A. Macquarrie acted as secretary. An organization was effected, and it was decided to carry on an educational campaign by holding open-air meetings each month.

AN ABSURD REPORT.

Huntington on the Paying Qualities of the Southern Pacific.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.) NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The report that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company was to go into the hands of receivers has been circulated in Wall street, but C. P. Huntington said:

"The report is too absurd to dignify with a denial. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company is one of the best corporations in America. To be sure the earnings are not as good as they might be, but prices ought not to be cut down. The company has been spending in a permanent way between San Francisco and New Orleans. In regard to the interest I can only say that I never default on a single coupon on any road I ever organized and built, and I have built a great deal in the last thirty-five years."

A CHINESE REBELLION.

Insurgents Organize an Army and Take Eleven Cities.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—(By Atlantic Cable.) A special from Shanghai says that the rebellion in the province of Shan-Sui is becoming formidable. The insurgents have organized an army and captured eleven cities. It is reported that the government at Peking meditates calling upon Russia for aid to suppress it.

AN INVESTIGATING COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Minister Denby has selected United States Consul P. Read of Tientsin as one of the members of the commission to investigate the destruction of the American missionary property during the riots at Cheng-Tu last June. Other members representing the United States will be Commander Francis M. Barber, United States naval attaché at Tokio, and an American missionary, not yet named, to be selected by Minister Denby.

Guards Fire On.

TRIPPEM (Mich.) Sept. 7.—Strikers who attempted to cross the guard lines at the Lake Superior coal mines where the shovels are in operation, were fired at by guards. They dispersed in a hurry. None were hurt.

HAS NO SENSATIONS.

DURRANT'S DEFENSE WILL BE PLAIN ALIBI.

One of His Strong Points Will be an Attack on the Police on General Principles.

The Prosecution Has an Interesting Witness Who Will Tell of Their Logical Details.

Dr. Stanton Furnishes a Surprise in Railroad Rates—Shooting Affray at San Luis Rey—Platons for Laundry Superintendent.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.) SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—The attorneys engaged in the trial of Theodore Durrant will now have a breathing spell until Tuesday. Meantime every effort will be made by both sides to strengthen their respective cases. According to the present programme of the attorneys the trial will be held on only three days of next week. It is the purpose of those concerned to adjourn next Thursday until the following Monday. This is a concession to the defense.

There is very little question now that the defense has nothing of a startling nature to introduce. Durrant has no sensations to spring. He will claim that he was Dr. Cheney's lecture and will produce notes to prove his assertion. Graham will show how eagerly he wanted these notes and absolute proof is available that a representative of the defense made a copy of Glaser's notes which were in the Police Court. Durrant will have very little more to attempt. He may venture to say that he walked home from the college to the house in the range of possibilities that he will produce some one who will swear that he saw him. The prosecution will have something to say on that score. It will place upon the stand one of Durrant's classmates who will swear that Durrant asked him if he did not remember talking to him on the afternoon of April 3 near the college. At first the young man thought he had done so, but further reflection convinced him that he did not, and Durrant was so informed.

One of the strong points in Durrant's defense will be an attack upon the police, not in any particular phase, but upon general principles. Henry J. Shammon is to be one of the most interesting witnesses who will be placed on the stand by the prosecutors of Durrant. As already explained, the prosecution will endeavor to trace, in accurate and logical detail, the lives of Theodore Durrant and Blanche Lamont for a day, which, according to the prosecution, was the day for both. When the tireless preliminaries have been finished, Shammon will take the witness-stand to give dramatic interest to the trial. It was here that first saw Blanche Lamont and Theodore Durrant together on that day Durrant and Miss Lamont rode together in the car, of which he was conductor, on the day of the murder. Miss Lamont was then on her way to school.

LOCKED THEM IN.

A Laundry Superintendent Showed with Platons by His Help.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.) SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—Thirty young women were locked out of the windows of the Sunset laundry on Eighth street yesterday morning and shrieked denunciations on the head of Michael Briewedel, the superintendent. They were locked in. The girl who made the discovery threw herself against the door, but it would not move. Then thirty young women began to cry and scurry around trying to find a means of exit. The windows of the ironing-room were in the line of sight above the ground and in looking out one of them espied Briewedel.

"You'll look us in, will you? Girls, get something to throw at him." The demand was obeyed. A dozen flatirons were called into service, but no one was hurt, and the girls crowded so close to the windows that they interfered with their own aim. Their eyes snapped and they denounced Briewedel in the sharpest possible terms. Another shower of flatirons forced him to retire, but the girls remained at the windows ready to fire at him again should he put in an appearance.

Some of them called for assistance and several sheriff's deputies rushed around the neighborhood to the ladder, as they could not unlock the door. The ladder was secured and one of the deputies climbed up, expecting to receive thanks, but he didn't. "You're a brute, you brute. You are. Get out of this."

The way in which he was greeted caused a commotion as they passed him. "What did you let that fellow look us in for?" Then the girls gathered up their skirts and bravely went out of the window and down the ladder to the ground. They looked around for Briewedel, but he was not in sight.

STANTON CHANGES FRONT.

He is Now Red-hot After a Reduction of Rates.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.) SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—The railroad commission surprise came today when Commissioner Stanton submitted a communication to the board and followed it with a resolution. It came as an apparently clean change of front, and it is a question whether Stanton's colleagues, the representatives of the railroad or interested spectators were the most dumbfounded.

The railroad evidently had no intention of Stanton's purpose. When it had concluded its case, shortly after noon, Stanton handed twenty pages of closely-written legal cap to the secretary to read. The usual legal phraseology was followed by a denunciation of the railroad in scathing terms. It was announced that its affairs were pure and so complicated that nothing of a definite nature could be learned. The fact that a corporation owning not a mile of track, and organized under the laws of a distant State, dwelt upon with more than infernal emphasis. The original cost of the road was declared to be a pretended reduction in rates, but desired this to be equitably distributed, and asked for an immediate reduction in grain rates of 3 per cent, to be followed by a heavier reduction, would this be 25 per cent, average, when reductions had been made on other commodities. The purposes of his communication were clearly set forth in a resolution, embodying the proposed reductions, which followed.

Commissioner Stanton followed Stanton with a communication, referring to the Lurie resolution, but he made a verbal amendment, declaring that it did not apply to the case presented by Stanton. The railway representatives said nothing.

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In other words, the Judge approached the subject with a yardstick and tape line. He did not exactly how many yards of cloth it takes to keep a woman on the legal side of propriety, but he insisted, nevertheless, that there is a dividing line. Two yards made up into bifurcates, for example, might be all right, but a woman who, perhaps, would render the rider liable to arrest. It was a delicate question, but in the case before him Judge Low decided that he had the right to say that the young woman had not used sufficient material in the making of her attire.

The defendant, who was an attractive, tall blonde, had given her name as May Smith, and she insisted that that was her true name. A few days ago she came to this city from Sacramento. With two young women friends, she saw San Francisco, and saw it in bloomers. They wanted to explore Bohemia at night. They wanted to see its lights and shadows, but it was out of the question for the three pretty girls to do the town at night unattended. They did not want to take a chaperon along, too.

So the Sacramento girl consented to don trousers, and other masculine things as evidence that she was not really as mannish as she appeared. It is not known whether the girl, at a local theater, and then went to a cafe, and were enjoying themselves over oysters and some extra dry. The waiter caught a gleam of something sparkling in the lobe of the "escort's" ears. The new woman in her evolution toward masculine ways, and she found herself at the police station, with two fearful friends. But she held out resolutely, put her hands up, and the waiter caught a gleam of something sparkling in the lobe of the "escort's" ears. The new woman in her evolution toward masculine ways, and she found herself at the police station, with two fearful friends. But she held out resolutely, put her hands up, and the waiter caught a gleam of something sparkling in the lobe of the "escort's" ears.

THE NEVADA SOUTHERN.

A New Company Organized to Purchase the Road.

SAN BERNARDINO, Sept. 7.—A new company has been organized to purchase the Nevada Southern Railroad at a receiver's sale and extend that line to Pioche, Nev. The new organization will be known as the California and Eastern Railroad Company and it is composed of Denver, Chicago and English capitalists. R. W. McQuibben, of Denver, is business manager.

R. S. Seport, the receiver, is now on his way East to confer with the members of the new organization and the conference will determine the day of sale of the Nevada Southern at the receiver's sale under the order of the court. Early this winter the road will be extended 100 miles to Pioche, passing through the Vanderbilt-Waupah mining district through the rich agricultural lands of Pahump Valley and the mining districts of that locality.

A NEIGHBORLY SHOOTING.

Isidore Renteria Fatally Wounded.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.) SAN DIEGO, Sept. 7.—News is just received from San Luis Rey that Ramon Aralza was shot and mortally wounded by Isidore Renteria, near the mission there, last evening. The men were neighbors. Renteria is the husband of the mother of Aralza's wife. Last evening Renteria quarreled with his wife, and, seizing her by the hair, began beating her. Aralza and Charles Gill heard the woman's screams and went to rescue her from her husband. When Renteria saw them he let go the woman and, catching up a Winchester rifle, shot Aralza in the abdomen. Renteria fled. A posse was formed and tracked him to a desert ranch, where all trace of him was lost. It is believed he is headed for Lower California if he has not already crossed the line. Doctors say Aralza's condition is hopeless.

A Freight Agent Shot.

PHOENIX (Ariz.) Sept. 7.—Jay H. Miller, commercial freight agent of the Maricopa and Phoenix Railroad, was shot at 10:30 o'clock tonight in the rear of the office and died almost instantly. He was shot by a man named Wilson, both think it suicide, but it seems more probably murder.

A New Asylum.

STOCKTON, Sept. 7.—The asylum directors, instead of using the appropriation made for that purpose in repairing the old male asylum building at this place, have decided that it will be cheaper to erect a new structure with the money. The new building will cost \$15,000, the amount of the appropriation, and will occupy as much space as the present one.

San Francisco's Tax Levy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—The Board of Supervisors today raised the tax levy for the city and county of San Francisco to \$1.57 on each \$100 worth of property. With the real estate tax, the total levy in San Francisco is now \$2.32.

Frisco's Native Sons.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—Tonight twenty parlor of Native Sons will parade to the ferry en route to Sacramento to take part in the celebration of Admission day.

Gen. Harrison's Grandchild.

OLD FORGE (N. Y.) Sept. 7.—There came very near being a drowning accident at Dodd's Camp late yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Russell B. Harrison's little daughter and Bessie and May McKee were playing about the dock at the harbor when the Harrison child slipped and fell into the water. Bessie McKee saw her fall and ran to her rescue. He held her hand until Gen. Harrison came having heard screams of the children, and rescued his grand-daughter.

California Pioneers at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—The Western Association of California Pioneers celebrated today the forty-fifth anniversary of the admission of California to the Union. The celebration was held at Jackson Park and was largely attended.

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AT THE STATE FAIR.

Grand Parade of Premium Stock—The Race Results.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.) SACRAMENTO, Sept. 7.—The first grand parade of the premium stock on exhibition at the State Fair was held today. There was a good attendance in the morning and the display was very fine, though not equal in numbers to that of former years.

The shooting tournament of the State Sportsmen's Association was concluded today. It was one of the most successful ever held in the State. The running races at the park in the afternoon were largely attended and the betting was brisk. The weather was decidedly warm and the track fast. The notable event of the day was the running of the horses of the Elwood stock farm. They won three stake races and ran second in selling purse. The third and fourth of the Native Sons' Handicap, the Pacific Coast record for one and one-half miles was shattered. In the Delmar stake another of this farm's entries

EASTERN BASEBALL.

St. Louis Wins a Game from Boston—Results Elsewhere.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.) BOSTON, Sept. 7.—St. Louis 4, base hits 7, errors 2. Boston 1, base hits 7, errors 1. Batteries—McDougal and Piets; Sullivan and Ganzel.

CINCINNATI-BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 7.—Brooklyn 7, base hits 13, errors 5. Cincinnati 5, base hits 8, errors 0. Batteries—Kennedy and Grim; Parrott and Vaughn.

PHILADELPHIA-LOUISVILLE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—Morning game: Philadelphia 9, base hits 15, errors 3. Louisville 5, base hits 7, errors 2. Batteries—Orth and Clements; Cunningham and Warner.

CLEVELAND-BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7.—Baltimore 3, base hits 9, errors 4. Cleveland 4, base hits 10, errors 3. Batteries—McMahon and Robinson; Cuppy and Zimmer.

Louisville's Card.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 7.—Six and a half furlongs: Laureate won, Domingo second, The Ironmaster third; time 1:20. Seven furlongs: Lakota won, Lakota second, Master Fred third; time 1:29. One mile and a sixteenth: Judith won, George Beck second, Rhett Goode third; time 1:49.

PITTSBURGH-WASHINGTON.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 7.—First game: Pittsburgh 5, base hits 6, errors 3. Washington 2, base hits 7, errors 5. Batteries—Foreman and Merritt; Mercer and McGuire.

Second game: Pittsburgh 5, base hits 8, errors 1.

Batteries—Gardner and Merritt; Gilroy and McGuire.

NO GAME.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—No game; rain.

HAIR-RAISING FINISHES.

Fine Bike Work at the Reliance Club Grounds.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.) OAKLAND, Sept. 7.—The bicycle races held under the auspices of the Reliance Athletic Club today at the trotting park, were without a doubt, the finest ever held in this vicinity. The time made was by no means fast, but the finishes were desperate and, in some cases, almost hair-raising. The work of F. H. Downing of the Garden City Cyclers and H. W. Squires of the Acme Club in the class A events, were particularly noteworthy, each winning an event in good style. Neither had ever raced on a track before, and their work of today places them on the top rungs of the class-A ladder in this part of the State. Downing has a wonderful finish.

Walter Foster was twice beaten for first place, once by Jones and once by W. J. Edwards. Jones's victory in the one-mile scratch was well earned. One mile, scratch, class A, paced by Jones and Edwards, time 2:14.5.

AT CONEY ISLAND.

Clifford Defeats Sir Walter for the Omnium Handicap.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.) NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The attendance at the Coney Island Jockey Club races today was affected by the yacht race. The feature of the day was the Omnium handicap, for which Clifford and Sir Walter were the main event. The race was hotly contested by Sir Walter and Clifford, who finished heads apart in the fast time of 1:53.1-5, being within one-fifth of a second of the race record.

Future course: Kamaln won, Falling Water second, Volley third; time 1:11-2-5.

Six furlongs: Discount won, Buckwa third, Buckwa second, time 1:14.

Autumn stakes, Futurity course: Crescendo won, Hazlet second, Captive third; time 1:04.

Omnium Handicap, one mile and an eighth: Clifford won, Sir Walter second, Belvedere third; time 1:53.1-5.

One mile and three furlongs: Leona-well won, Andrews second, Candelabra third; time 2:25.

One mile and a sixteenth on turf: Lookout won, Sir Francis second, Long Beach third; time 1:48.

CRUM BROKEN UP.

He is Decisively Beaten by Wefers at New York.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.) NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—John W. Crum, the famous billiard player, whose phenomenal success this season has pointed to his success in the coming championship games of the A.A.U., was decisively beaten by E. J. Wefers, over the 100-yard course in the second series of trial games held this afternoon at Weyers Island.

Crum was never in the race from the start, Wefers winning by a yard, Tommy Lee and W. Goodwin being a foot behind. The time was 0:10. Wefers won the scratch 220-yard race in 0:21-4-5, while T. Burke did the quarter-mile in 0:43-5.

HOW HE WAS KNIGHTED.

SIR HENRY IRVING TELLS OF THE CEREMONY.

It Was All Right Going in, but it Was Awful Coming Out—You Were Likely to Jump into the Wall, Donchereau.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TIMES.) NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—(Special Dispatch.) The recently knighted actor, author and playwright, Henry Irving, was a passenger on the American Line steamship New York which arrived late last night from Southampton. He was accompanied by Miss Ellen Terry. When the yacht races are over, Sir Henry said, Miss Terry and himself would make a visit to the Adirondacks. When he had told how much he wanted to see Lord Durrant's Valkyrie. III win the cup and had spoken enthusiastically of that yachtman's pluck and popularity, he told how he was knighted. He said:

"Yes, it was impressive, very impressive. We love the Queen, you know, and loving her, we respect her every action. It was a good thing for our profession, that such an official recognition of our art, don't you think so? Yes, a very good thing for our art."

"Who were present at the ceremony?"

"It was not very formal. There were about thirty persons present, the Queen, Princess Beatrice and Gen. Gardiner. In the ante-room were, of course, many dignitaries. We passed into the Queen's presence in line. Each of the Queen's attendants had a list of names to be knighted, perhaps to prevent the possibility of knighting the wrong man. Now it is all right going forward, but rather awkward backward. The room was very small, and when you backed out, there was a man behind you, and perhaps if you were not careful you struck the wall of the room."

"The Queen used a sword worn by Gen. Gardiner's father. Her Majesty touches you on the shoulder three times. You are on your knee, of course, and at the conclusion," she says, "Rise, Sir Henry," that is, if your name is Henry. Then you are a knight. It is not customary for Her Majesty to speak otherwise than to prefix the word 'sir' to a subject's first name during the ceremony, but in my case she graciously said: 'It gives me much pleasure.'"

"Will you use your title on your playbills?" was asked.

"No, indeed," he replied; "we are actors, and must be together, you know, all equals. One might be a very bad actor, and the title wouldn't go very well then."

Two Thousand Indemnities.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Nearly two thousand dollars worth of indemnities for fire damage were paid today by the fire insurance companies of New York City. The losses were caused by a fire in a building at 100 Broadway, which was destroyed by fire on September 6. The building was owned by the American Insurance Company, and the fire was caused by a gas stove. The losses were paid by the American Insurance Company, and the fire was caused by a gas stove.

(Buffalo Courier.) "Kasher didn't make as good a run for office as he expected. He was elected to the office of

FOR EXCHANGE
Real Estate

FOR EXCHANGE
 100-acre ranch, 3 miles west of Calhoun, with house, barn, etc. in exchange for house and lot in Los Angeles. High price. \$100,000. Call; mortgage \$500; price \$2500.
 100-acre lot and all or part of exchange for Los Angeles values or adjacent 15 acres in olives. 80 acres plow land, ready for planting. 100-acre ranch, very ample supply of what you have to offer.
 Monrovia—3-room house, barn, etc. \$1000—50-acre place, 100-acre ranch, greatly improved; fine house; \$13,000.
 Buena Park—250 acres for Minneapolis.
 Etiwanda—10 acres, \$600.
 Redlands—4-room house, \$475.
 Fruitland—10 acres in fruit, \$4000.
 Elgin Rock—10 acres improved, \$2000.
 Los Angeles—30 acres, \$1000.
 Palmdale—10 acres prunes, \$2000.
 Anaheim—40 acres level, near Los Angeles. Good for Los Angeles for house, residence or lots.
 60 acres, New Main st., level, good hard soil, 100-acre lot for Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Santa Monica, East Los Angeles, etc.
 Pasadena—5 acres with house for good ranch; \$10,000.
 San Dimas—Valley—16 acres; small house, well water, all under fence; exchange for house and lot or small house near Los Angeles.
 San Dimas—22 acres improved, \$4000.
 Other exchanges in all parts of California and Coast country.
 L. REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
 1124 S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—
BY GOWEN, EBERLE & CO.,
143 S. Broadway

\$1000—10 lots, East Los Angeles.
\$1000—10 acres, Oxnard ranch.
\$700—12-acre orchard, Lancaster.
\$2000—20 acres, Meadow Park tract.
\$1000—House and lot, Ocean Beach.
\$2700—House and lot, Ontario.
\$2500—House of 6 rooms, Oakland.
\$2000—20-acre farm, Santa Monica.
\$500—Pine house, Oakland, Cal.
\$2000—House and fruit ranch, Santa
\$2500—House and lot, Angeles st.
\$1000—60-acre improved dairy ranch.
\$2000—20 acres, Fresno.
\$3000—20-acre orchard, Tuluca.
\$2000—56 acres near Redondo.
\$5000—20-acre ranch, fine house.
\$10,000—Fine residence 8, Hill st.
\$2000—2-story brick block, this city.
\$2000—Business block, Flagstaff, Ariz.
\$3000—200-acre improved ranch, Fresno
\$1000—20-acre improved ranch, Fresno.
\$15,000—35 acres, well improved, E.
Rock.

\$2000—House and lot, E. First st.
\$2000—3 cottages for afloats, ranch.
\$1000—Lot 10000, near Los Angeles.
\$12,000—Business lot 60x20, near Spring
\$2000—Furnished cottage, southwest.
\$2000—2 choice lots, via for cottage.
\$2500—7 per cent. street bonds for cottage.
\$2000—House and lot, Bellevue ave.
\$2000—16-acre ranch, near Los Angeles.
\$40,000—A story business property close
\$2000—16-acre ranch, near Los Angeles.
\$10,000—106 acres near Redondo.

GOWEN, EBERLE & CO.,
143 S. Broadway

8

FOR EXCHANGE—

[illegible]

Want large city lots.
TAYLOR & BURKE
125 E. Main

FOR EXCHANGE—
40 acres fine peat land, clear now in
good Los Angeles property; will
sume.
20 acres nicely improved in Garden G
for stock raising in Northern California, H
bolt county preferred.
Improved property in the town of Owe
clear for house and lot in Los Ange
assume.
J. G. QUICK
Santa Ana, Cal.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED
property or choice farm lots in
or Iowa, 200 acres of A. No. 1 land 2 1/2
south of Perris, a thriving town in R
low, large barn, well fenced and cross-
fertilized; abundance water, 8 feet of su
low, large barn, well fenced and cross-
fertilized very healthful; soil the very bes
grain, alfalfa or fruit; owner absent and
this property for sale at a low price.
HINTON & WHITKENS
123 W. Second

FOR EXCHANGE—
BUSINESS BLOCK.
—\$35,000.
Handsome, 3-story building situated
corner; paying good monthly money
stores, rooms above; will trade for
improved or unimproved.
O. A. CROOKY & CO.
1104 S. Broadway

FOR EXCHANGE—\$2500; 40 ACRES F

hill land in the Chahuenga Valley, fronting
houses of 4 rooms and swimming pool.
bearing orchard with 15 acres of trunks
ready to plant; want clear city property
with 1000 sq. ft. lot, 1000 sq. ft. lot, 1000
lath bath, etc.; near Union and 21st
best of location; want 5 or 6-room house
vacant lots.

MEEKINS & SPURWOO
10 1184 S. Broadway

FOR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL HOME
6 acres east of Downey, 1000 sq. ft. lot,
erib, stable, windmill, tank, all fruit
trees, 1000 sq. ft. lot, 1000 sq. ft. lot,
to alfalfa, 2 in corn; 1 buggy, 1 plow,
ticator, 1 fine milch cow, 1 set of
all tools, 1000 sq. ft. lot, 1000 sq. ft. lot,
for \$3000; will exchange \$1200 equity
in home for same or other real estate.
B. W. RYAN, 1000 S. Broadway, rear office; telephone 1620.

FOR EXCHANGE—160 ACRES IN A
10 213 W. YATTA
land; for Los Angeles property; will
pay difference.

FOR EXCHANGE—160 ACRES IN A
10 213 W. YATTA
land; for Los Angeles property; will
pay difference in cash.

FOR EXCHANGE—\$20,000 ACRES
10 213 W. YATTA
city, near Vermont ave., for city
property.

\$2000—Orange orchard at 1500
10 213 W. YATTA
spot, or city property.

H. J. SUMMER, 113 W. First
10 213 W. YATTA

FOR EXCHANGE—\$20,000 ACRES
10 213 W. YATTA
city, near Vermont ave., for city
property.

house, southwest, on corner lot, 7421 1/2
barn, 1 block from electric cars, 1433
corn, 1/2 block from electric cars, 1433
lots or good country property, clear
equity, and will put in \$750 first mo-
nary, for good, good, good, good, good,
TER & WADEWORTH, 306 W. SACRAMENTO

FOR EXCHANGE—3 MORE COTTAGE
with 1/2 acre, 1/2 acre, 1/2 acre, 1/2 acre,
together with two lots each 50x150; lawns
are, cement walks, situated southwest
of city, and little, little, little, little,
least desirable location or acre pro-
prietor, F. H. PIERCE & CO., 100
Missouri.

FOR EXCHANGE—OR SALE—\$20,000.
2000 acres in Lincoln Co., Nev., or
acre fenced, orchard, house, place
water and timber, 1/2 acre, 1/2 acre,
cane, fine alfalfa; all surveys and
and Long Beach, California, 1/2
the property, BOX 1, Station 100,
Kelsa, Cal.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR LOS ANGELES
or other California property, 1/2 acre,
1/2 acre, 1/2 acre, 1/2 acre, 1/2 acre,
clear alfalfa, corn, sugar beet, walnut
trees, with abundance of water, 20
and Los Angeles, California, 1/2
10 to 500 acres; title perfect. F. A.
TON, owner, 115 S. Broadway. Tel. 1-

FOR EXCHANGE—BUX-ROOM COTTAGE
well, windmill and tank, 1/2 acre, 1/2
chicken-house, incubator, 1/2 acre, 1/2
fruit, 1/2 acre, 1/2 acre, 1/2 acre, 1/2
fruit, 1/2 acre, 1/2 acre, 1/2 acre, 1/2
lot, southwest, with water, close
Los Angeles and Santa Monica. F. A.
TON, owner, 115 S. Broadway.

TO LET—

[illegible]

PERSONAL.
WANT A QUIET, REPOSED, elderly lady, for pleasant room, little table, in exchange for waiting on door from 9 to 4. 661 S. SPRING, cottage.
MISS B. E. MARTIN ANNOUNCES the opening of her remodeling parlor in the Hallett & Pirtle building, rooms 1 and 2, Fourth and Broadway.
LADIES' AND GENTS' MIS- sions, cash paid for new and second-hand clothing, made-to-order suits for rent. KIL- LON, 336 E. Spring.
FOR ALL-WOOL CAS- si-mere pants, worn \$7, at MISFIT CLOTHING CARLOS, 215 W. Second st., bet. Spring and Broadway.
WE HAVE A MODERN-BUILT 5-room cottage for sale; terms easy. For particulars address OWNER, H. box 72, Times office.
A LADY STRANGER IN CITY would like to make the acquaintance of refined gentleman. Address E. box 11, TIMES OFFICE.
WANTED, GENTS' GOOD SEC- ond-hand clothing, will pay good prices. Send postal to B. MORRIS, 115 Broadway.
THE ART OF DRESS-CUT- ting, perfectly taught by the McDowell sys- tem. New York. 100 W. 14th St.
CARPET-CLEANING, setting, sewing and laying. JOHN H. RICHARDS, 120 N. Spring, Tel. 1343.
PROF. A. MYERS, THE PAL- is, has returned and will continue to give readings at his parlors, 556 S. HILL, 12.
LADIES' MISFIT STORE, 646 S. Spring. Highest cash price paid for ladies' second-hand clothing and goods.
STYLISH DRESSMAKING and ladies' tailoring; perfect fit; references. MRS. GRAY, 341 S. Hill st.
EDUCATIONAL.
Schools, Colleges and Private Tuition.
THE COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, CALIFORNIA.
If you want to acquire a practical use of the arts of accounts, or penmanship, or shorthand and bookkeeping, the quickest possible time and at the most reasonable rate, call on us.
Collective shorthand, the most popular American system, taught by its author, J. G. CROSS, 100 N. Spring, 100.
WOODBURY BUSINESS COLLEGE (INCORPORATED), 238 S. Spring st., is the oldest and largest commercial school in Southern Cal- ifornia; the most beautiful college-rooms and equipments to be found in the State; elevator for pupils; large faculty of experienced and able instructors; open the entire year; both day and evening sessions; a practical English course, thorough business course and a course in shorthand and typewriting; the most experienced stenographer. Write or call for illustrated catalogue and full information. G. A. HOUGH, Pres.; N. G. FELK, Secy., 238 S. Spring st.
THE LOS ANGELES BUSINESS COLLEGE (INCORPORATED) will move on or about September 1, and will occupy the entire fifth floor of the new Century Block, 112 W. Third st.; rooms arranged and fitted up especially for college work; everything new and complete; light and ventilation perfect; electric eleva- tor; strong corps of teachers; practical courses of study; experienced stenographer; charges reasonable; successful graduates. For full information address the college at 114 S. Broadway, corner 10th and 11th.
CLASS AND INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION in high-school and grammar-grade subjects; thorough preparation for Stanford, Berkeley and the best Eastern universities; prepara- tion for students not preparing for college; tuition, \$10 per month; classes organized Sep- 15, evening grades.
R. L. ASHLEY, A.B., 730 W. 18th st.
THE GIRLS' COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 1318, 1322 Grand st., near Washington, Cal., Fourth year begins Sept. 26. Attractive home for boarding pupils. Collegiate, academic, preparatory, primary and kindergarten de- partments. Address MISS PARSONS and MISS DENNEN, 1028 S. Olive st.
LOS ANGELES ACADEMY, A FIRST-CLASS private boarding school; prepares for college and practical work of life; ideal location near Westfield Park; complete equipment; \$250 a year; open Sept. 1st. CHAS. ALBERT WHELAN, A.B. (Michigan), principal, box 136, Los Angeles.
COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, 1318, 1322 Grand st., near Washington, Cal., Fourth year begins Sept. 26. Attractive home for boarding pupils. Collegiate, academic, preparatory, primary and kindergarten de- partments. Address MISS PARSONS and MISS DENNEN, 1028 S. Olive st.
ACADEMIC COLLEGE— Co-educational, higher Christian education. For terms and other information address REV. E. N. CON- DIT, president, Stanton, E. city.
ST. HILDA'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, GLENDALE, (Incorporated). Six miles from Los An- geles. Niece, Miss K. B. DARLING, Principal.
PROBELL INSTITUTE, CASA DE ROSAS, Adams st., Cor. Hoover. Training school for kindergarten, primary, grammar, and high school. Reopens Sept. 21. Prof. and Miss Claverie.
WILLIAM PIATTI (STUTTGART CONSER- vatory), J. Rubinstein, Bargiel, Raff, Liszt, teacher of piano and harmony. Open Sept. 1st. Harmonic course October. 818 S. OLIVE.
BONLEY INSTITUTE OF SHORTHAND and typewriting, by the author of this system; generally in use in this city; terms reasonable. ROOMS 308-309 Byrnes Block 9.
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MARLBOROUGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 555 W. 23d st. Boarding pupils, \$500 per year; day pupils, \$100 per week. MRS. G. A. CASWELL, principal.
SCHOOL FOR PHYSICAL TRAINING, ELO- cution and dancing, 226 S. Spring st., reopens Sept. 1st. B. BURKE, 226 S. Spring st.
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LOS ANGELES TRAINING SCHOOL FOR Kindergarten. Fall term Sept. 1st. MRS. N. D. MAYHEW, 226 S. Spring st.
BOYNTON NORMAL FOR TEACHERS— Fall session begins third Monday in Septem- ber. 555 W. 23d st.
THE FISK TEACHERS' AGENCY WILL RE- move to 555 W. 23d st. Tuesday, Aug. 12. C. C. BOYNTON, manager.
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LIVE STOCK WANTED.
WANTED—A HORSE, HARNESS AND light wagon, must be bargain. Give full description and lowest price. JOHN RUS- SELL, Los Angeles, E. box 31, TIMES OFFICE.
WANTED—TO PURCHASE 1 DOZEN PAIRS of slippers; give price and where they can be had. Address E. box 31, TIMES OFFICE.
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LIVE STOCK FOR SALE—
And Pastures to Let.
FOR SALE—MY BROWN MALE, "VIC- tor" 2:30, trial, 3:30, 3 years old, weight 1100 lbs.; also has made 1:50, 1:55, 1:58, 1:59, 2:00, 2:01, 2:02, 2:03, 2:04, 2:05, 2:06, 2:07, 2:08, 2:09, 2:10, 2:11, 2:12, 2:13, 2:14, 2:15, 2:16, 2:17, 2:18, 2:19, 2:20, 2:21, 2:22, 2:23, 2:24, 2:25, 2:26, 2:27, 2:28, 2:29, 2:30, 2:31, 2:32, 2:33, 2:34, 2:35, 2:36, 2:37, 2:38, 2:39, 2:40, 2:41, 2:42, 2:43, 2:44, 2:45, 2:46, 2:47, 2:48, 2:49, 2:50, 2:51, 2:52, 2:53, 2:54, 2:55, 2:56, 2:57, 2:58, 2:59, 3:00, 3:01, 3:02, 3:03, 3:04, 3:05, 3:06, 3:07, 3:08, 3:09, 3:10, 3:11, 3:12, 3:13, 3:14, 3:15, 3:16, 3:17, 3:18, 3:19, 3:20, 3:21, 3:22, 3:23, 3:24, 3:25, 3:26, 3:27, 3:28, 3:29, 3:30, 3:31, 3:32, 3:33, 3:34, 3:35, 3:36, 3:37, 3:38, 3:39, 3:40, 3:41, 3:42, 3:43, 3:44, 3:45, 3:46, 3:47, 3:48, 3:49, 3:50, 3:51, 3:52, 3:53, 3:54, 3:55, 3:56, 3:57, 3:58, 3:59, 4:00, 4:01, 4:02, 4:03, 4:04, 4:05, 4:06, 4:07, 4:08, 4:09, 4:10, 4:11, 4:12, 4:13, 4:14, 4:15, 4:16, 4:17, 4:18, 4:19, 4:20, 4:21, 4:22, 4:23, 4:24, 4:25, 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st,

**An Excellent Showing Made by the
Riders from Los Angeles—Real-
istic Description of the Races
That Were Run Yesterday.**

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TIMES.)
SAN DIEGO, Sept. 7.—(Special Dispatch.) Los Angeles was well represented in the results of today's races. The tournament was a greater success than any of the previous meets held here this year, though the attendance was small. Ulrich, the excellent wheel, winning the first, and the prominent racer, Beyer, a remarkable finish, and the other Los Angeles riders did nearly as well. Ulrich rode the heaviest wheel on the track, but could not be beaten. The novice race seemed slow, on account of the wind. Green set the pace and then all the riders bunched under the home stretch. Half way down Brady shot to the front. A major change was on the outside and no one paid any attention to him. He went a hundred yards from home and came into the front and came over the tape nearly ten yards ahead of the field. It was Al Beyer of Los Angeles, captain of the Roamers Road Club, and the second member of this club to win a phenomenal novice race this season, Lieutenant De Pay being the other Roamer who broke the world's novice record, June 25, at Los Angeles.

The half mile, class B, was a pretty race and all were together all the way to the last eighth. Then Ulbricht, McCrea and J. W. Cowan seceded for fifty yards, but the flying Dutchman was too much for McCrea and Cowan, winning easily and in a time of 1:44.5 seconds. The third, time 1:44.5.

The mile, open, class A, was paced by Edwards and Hannahs on a tandem. Frazee spurred for the tandem, but Whitman got it. Lay, De Laugh and McCrea were the only ones to follow. McCrea following. At the half McCrea found the pace too fast. An eighth further Bayer slowed up. On the last quarter, after the tandem dropped the pace, McCrea found it was too fast. Whitman, Frazee, De Laugh and Vaughan fought for first. Vaughan had eighty inch gear and finished first, Frazee second, Whitman third; De Laugh fourth. Open, Lane fifth; time 2:13, with heavy wind.

win. The big race of the day, the mile R. open, was not decided until the tape was reached, Ulbricht, Cowan and McCrea seeming very evenly matched. The first choice was Ulbricht, the second, McCrea, and then McCrea did the pacing work. All the way down the long home stretch it seemed anybody's race. On the farward turn, however, McCrea was as though Cowan was sure of it, but the "long sprint" was too much for the Roamer, and Ulbricht won the mile open, class B, McCrea second, Cowan third, and the 2000 yard race was won by second, being a splendid win for Vaughan with his powerful limbs and high gear. Frazee, Vaughan, Lane and the Westerner were in the 2000 yard and McStay of Los Angeles started the latter making most of the pace. Ulbricht and down churned the dozen knees and many hands, the mile glistered with the sun. Everybody shouted and cheered and he had the race with a big lead but a hundred yards from the tape he hit the wall with a greenish thought of dizziness and nearly fell. He came from the row of panting scorches. The 80-gear was more than De Lay could stand and Vaughan won by more than 100 yards. McCrea was second, Frazee and Frazee were having a pace, to Whitman with his late northern experience was too much for the new men and the 1000 yard race was won by De Lay. The 1000 yard race was won by De Lay fourth, Frazee fifth time 1:08.

Ulbricht's improved form and circuitous work both made him an easily the best class B man, and so the two-mile race was a repetition of the other B races. Pacing was divided and the finish clocked Cowan again almost won, but was outspurred, showing his lack of training. Ulbricht easily won, making three firsts. McCrea second and Cowan third; time 5:37.

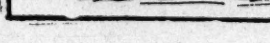
Tandem racing has fallen into disrepute of late. Today's tandem race was the first tandem race in Southern California for years. It was won by C. Edwards and M. L. Hannahs, W. Cobb and W. E. Bradley second; time 2:38.

The five-mile lap races was full of excitement, as each mile had a new finish for points. Seven men lined up and started off slow, waiting for someone to make the pace. As the last half mile, the riders reached the speed increased and the last mile was ridden in a half minute. This was a programme throughout. Vaughan won each mile, De Lay took two seconds, and third. Bayless took one and a second. Bayless and De Lay nearly every mile, but could do no better. Whitman dropped out, after first mile. The first position impossible to take from the beginning. Vaughan was awarded first, Fraze and De Lay was awarded second. De Lay would have won second if he had cared to flash; time 15:50-15. The riders left for Los Angeles Wheelmen and many riders left for the Riverside tomorrow afternoon.

A black and white illustration of a horse-drawn wagon on a path. The wagon is labeled 'CYPRIES' and is pulled by two horses. The scene is set in a rural area with trees and a fence.

A circular illustration depicting a group of men in traditional Japanese clothing walking along a path. One man is crouching down, possibly collecting items. The path is lined with trees and a building is visible in the background. The text "PASSING G..." is written at the top left, and "ATAZUSA." is written at the bottom left.

A DESERTED DWELLING.



MAP OF THE BICYCLE ROUTE

WHEELMEN'S DAY.

Elaborate Preparations for the Bicycle Races in Riverside.

RIVERSIDE, Sept. 7.—(Special Correspondence.) With the excellent committee in control of each department, and the wheelmen officers in charge of the whole affair, it is almost needless to say that everything is in readiness for Admission-day sports at Athletic Park under the auspices of the Riverside Wheelmen. Not only the whole day will be taken up with the usual events, commencing with the road race down Magnolia averaging six miles, but the forenoon, and ending with the last number on the programme, but a grand ball has been arranged for at the Odd Fellows' new hall in the evening.

E. S. C. C.; V. D. Noble, R. W. heat; Charles Miller, unattached; Russ, unattached; A. J. B. C.; Ed Wasson, R. W.; J. L. A. C. A.; W. A. Taylor, D. C.; O. C. W. W.; G. E. Whitwitt, E. C. Marrow, R. C. C.

One mile, class B—First Slater, B. C. W.; F. W. Holt, A. C.; H. E. Scott, R. W.; J. G. Todd, L. A. C.; S. E. McCrea, R. W.; G. Schmidt, J. G. Todd, L. A. C.; S. E. Uhlricht, B. C. W.; J. W. W.; P. Kitchin, L. A. W.; W. C. Washburn, D. W.; W. C. Washburn, D. W.; W. ton, B. C. W.

One mile handicap, class B—D. E. Whittman, O. A.; J. M. Brown, R. W.; J. M. Brukeuz, D. W. (15 yards).

The road race thirteen miles down Magnolia avenue to Arlington and return, will come off at 9:30 a.m. the scratch men starting at that hour from the corner of the intersection of the road in charge of Capt. W. E. Conning, S. J. Castleman and J. A. Sims. The timers are S. J. Castleman and H. T. Hays of Riverside and H. W. F. Smith of Thayer and J. W. A. Off; starter, H. C. F. Smith. Much interest is manifested in this race. There are sixty-four entrants, but only about twenty prizes in all, some being very valuable.

“When the band begins to play” at the corner of Main and Eighth streets at 12:30 o'clock, it will be the signal for everyone to head for the park, where the band will be waiting for them promptly at 1:30, and rushed through, event following event through the long list to the end. It would be impossible for the band to play for a longer time than it now is. The great amount of work put upon it by the management has simply left it perfect for wheeling and turning, but not for playing, surprising if there were some records broken on Monday. The following is a complete list of the entries for the different events:

THE ENTRY LIST.

One mile, novice—First heat: R. D. Mussay, E. S. C. C.; W. L. Garrison, R. W.; C. A. Kitching, R. C. C.; Charles Miller, unattached; J. M. Lamb, R. W.; W. Ruess, unattached; A. Beyer, R. C.; R. J. E. Gandstrom, unattached. Second heat: Arthur Wright, R. W.; T. H. Smith, R. W.; F. Bradley, S. D. W.; O. H. Weight, C. C. C. C.; O. A. Jonas, R. W.; M. A. Casneve, unattached; E. A. Mountr, R. W.; P. Hanson, unattached; J. M. Lamb, Lou Lawton, unattached; J. M. Richardson, R. W.; A. L. Taber, R. W.; R. Hanson, unattached; J. M. Lamb, S. D. W.; V. Birdsall, R. W.; W. H. Priest, unattached; Fred Koch, un-

yards); M. A. Casneve, (150 yards).

Two-mile lap, class B—K. Slad, R. W.; J. W. J., R. W.; W. A. Burke (?), F. C. W.; E. Ulbright, B. Amidt, R. W.; C. Second heat: F. L. A. A. C. C.; J. J. Long, H. E. McCrea, F. W. J. W.; J. M. Kitchin, Washburn, D. W.

Two-mile lap, class A—J. M. Lamb, R. W.; Charles Miller, unattached; J. F. D. W.; Ed Wasson, R. Sandstrom, unattached; C. C. Hewitt, C. C.

One mile, class A—First heat: William Yeoman, unattached; G. B. Cox, R. W.; J. F. Frazee, S. D. W.; J. E. Sandstrom, unattached; W. M. Kibbey, unattached; C. E. McStay, L. A. A. C.; D. E. Whitman, O. A. C.; R. A. Munsey, Bayer, R. R. C.; Bert W.; J. D. S. Peach, R. heat; George B. Cox, R. Whitman, O. A. C.; R. E. S. C. C.; V. D. N. W. R. Ruess, unattached; J. D. W.; H. E. Sur-

A PERFECT ROAD

SAN DIMAS.

LORDSBURG

POMONA.

WAYSIDE ON CHINA

DUFFIN'S

John McCarty and
Charged

John McCarty,
night by Detective
phone, was booked
battery.
charge in the Folio
sworn on last May
at that time he cal
named Pickett, all
scape. Pickett, it
was one of the yo
Sacramento, had
committed the sch
in this city, last Apr
in getting Pickett

F. Holcomb, Arthur Wright, E. H. Hess, Frank Edwards, Charles A. Keith, Thomas E. Anderson, W. J. Mills, O. McHenry, C. P. Hallows, J. H. Hague, Seven minutes: W. H. Stuhlman, S. G. Drew, M. A. Casenave, Frank Wells, W. A. Wheeler, George McCarty, J. D. Duffin. The warrant for the arrest of the latter, however, was on the table. It was never served because McCarty wanted McCarty, not the man who was called McCarty. H. Duffin, who was at the Los Angeles Wednesday evening meeting, said he had fixed at \$200, and for his rearrest on a bet in case he was not arrested. He was set for September 1st, but by that time ready to vacate to the state prison. Delay in forcibly against McCarty against the state prison, positively is the

THE RED FLAG.

A Blatant Englishman Urges Chicago People to Flout It.

(RECALL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.)

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—J. Kier Hardie, the English Socialist, addressed an audience last night in the Twelfth-street Turner Hall. He urged his hearers to flout the socialistic doctrines, but to abstain from socialism proper. He urged that the red flag be used, and that a dozen staunch Chicagoans should fly the red flag as a standard and stand by it. It is his belief that all that is worth having in this world should be secured in one of two parts of his speech he vigorously urged his audience to follow the red flag.

BICYCLE SHOES.

Miss Mary C. ... the last ... or rapidly be ... known lecturers ... inherited her fat ... the subject, ... greater part of ...

Com. B. R.
Second.
D. B.
Mussey,
R. W.
A. Tay-
C. W.

The Emperor's Denunciation of the Socialists Taken to Mean That He Seeks More Stringent Laws—The Army Maneuvers.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT)

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—(By Atlantic Cable, Associated Press, Sept. 7, 1906.)—Emperor William's denunciation of the Socialists, in his speech at the banquet in the Imperial Palace Monday evening, in honor of the surrender of Sedan, has been the theme of animated discussion in the press of Berlin during the week. The official organ of the Conservatives, in its anger,

seriously proposes the exclusion of Socialist deputies from all the committees of the Reichstag, in disregard of the fact that they would be useless in a constitutional. The press generally has disputed over the meaning of the Emperor's words. They believe that the Emperor wishes to have a law passed which shall be even more stringent in its provisions than the Bismarck law of 1878.

Emperor William has recently been reading extracts made daily from the Socialist newspapers, and his entourage, especially the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, chief of His Majesty's civil cabinet; Herr von Wiedel, chief of the Emperor's household; and the Duke of Hanover, have fanned the flame of his indignation at insulting references to his grandfather, Emperor William I. This culminated in a decree that the Emperor saying to one of his intimates: "It is time we make an end of this."

There is one section of the German press that desires the enactment of new repressive measures. The Center and the Liberals have unanimously condemn the Socialist press for its insults to the Emperor, but utter warn-

Another sensation has been caused by the Vorwärts publishing the correspondence of Baron von Hammerstein, formerly a member of the Reich Zeitung, who retired from political life in the year, in a rather scandalous quarrel with the Agrarian party. The letters, which bear the impress of authenticity, convict the Conservative leaders of base opportunism, even to the point of the so-called "Socialist ranks, unless their Agrarian demands should be separated. It is supposed that von Hammerstein is trying to stimulate his colleagues by exposing the

intrigues.
Four army corps, comprising 120,000 men, are engaged in the Stettin maneuvers.

Emperor William's guests there include Prince Joseph of Saxony, the Crown Prince of Italy, Prince Leopold of Anrulf, Lord Rother of Malabar and the Earl of Lonsdale. Emperor William, except what time he is not in command of troops, will be up to the maneuvers. The Earl of Lonsdale, since his return to Germany, has been constantly with Emperor William's company.

The German-American veterans are delighted with the kindness they are met with everywhere. Fouché of Chicago, in an interview with the correspondent of the Associated Press, said that when they visited Friedrichsruhe they found Bismarck in a most amiable mood. The Prince showed them all the courtesies in his power. He insisted on Fouché tasting the wines and spirits in his cellar, and would take no denial. Prince Bismarck was very curious to obtain an opinion as to the quality and age of his American whisky, not being, he said, much of a connoisseur in that article since the days when John Lothrop Motley and George Bancroft represented the United States at Berlin.

The veterans were assigned to an advantageous position from which to view

the parade on the Tempelhof field. There the Emperor conversed with them with evident pleasure. On Wednesday he sent to each of them a souvenir medal, on one side of which was his portrait. To Muller of Tebrake City the Emperor said: "The old Berlin barracks in which you quartered are still there. They are no better than they were in 1848. The Emperor will not give money with which to build better."

To Grabbert of Chicago, who carries a big American flag wherever the club marches, Emperor William said: "I suppose you love that beautiful flag." Staff of Chicago, the veterans of 1848, were especially complimented by Emperor William.

AMMOND.
Black Stewart are
the thieves.
The American consular rules as
to marking out bills of lading are felt by
all German exporters to impose great
hardships on them. Many complaints
are being sent, finding their way into the
newspapers.
Americans are fast leaving Hamburg.
Mr. and Mrs. M. H. de Young of San
Francisco, being taking a short apart-
ment, have a farewell to which was at-
tended by many notable people, includ-
ing Mrs. John W. Mackay and Clarence
Mackay, the Hon. Chauncey M.
Pawsey, Mrs. Corcoran and Mrs. V.
M. Mrs. de Young have returned to
New York, but she started for America in Oc-
tober. Mrs. Mackay started for Paris
today.

MILITARY REVIEW AT SETTING. Sept. 10.—The trip was a magnificent success. The Second Army Corps in particular presented a splendid appearance, which won for it the special recognition of Emperor William. After the Emperor had ridden along in front of the band, the Emperor, in his magnificent uniform, rode in the pageant the Emperor led the Emperor's Grenadier Regiment and afterward the Emperor marched her regiment of cuirassiers. The Emperor's Grenadier Regiment was in personal attendance upon the Emperor. The Emperor and Emperor were loudly cheered by the vast crowd that witnessed the review.

Picking California Ripe Olives.
(By A. P. Hayne of the University at the Farmers' Summer School.)
The first great trouble that besets the oil-maker is the mould, the greater number of the pickler are the smaller micro-organisms, as well as the moulds. The germs of both of these are omnipresent, only waiting for an opportunity to sprout. Now it has been found that nothing is more favorable for the sprouting of these germs than bruised fruit. For this reason we should pick our fruit—olives or anything else—so carefully as not to bruise

And he has, however, concluded that his idea was founded. They've been in hiding, or for the past few months, and he's been in and out of jail yesterday, and it is exactly what it is probable to custody, a war-
 leaving been issued
 1. Richard, daughter of
 2. Victor A. Proce-
 3. one of the
 4. the country. She has
 5. taste and love of
 6. the country. She has
 7. knowledge.

Brooklyn smoked band told her that she was up either him or as she blew a ring lips she said she stuck to her cigar.

any circumstances. It is important that the pickles not be bruised more than oil. The olive can be at once added, though harmful, but not so great as in the case of the olive. To lessen the danger of bruising the olive is to pick it at the state of maturity. This is the time the olive gets ordinary temperate climate. At the time the flesh of the olive is soft, and the oil is not so hard. The olive will ever have its danger you let the olive ripen after this wine-red color. The more soft the flesh is, the more the quality of the olive is better.

we call "dead-ripe" below that made from supposed to be "under" danger from moulds and greater. So you only and gain nothing in living them hang on the

for pickles. What gives the great superiority of pickles is that a ripening and easily digested oil in the olive, while it is devoid of the irritating quality of the hardest things to eat. When the oil in olive you have about 23 per cent. of the most valuable known; besides, the oil that takes place in the ripening when the oil is made to help that becomes itself, by allowing the olive tree after all its oil has been taken out in quantity of olive, but you multiply the chances of getting a diseased one. Either you take away the oil or you keep it. If you keep your pickle, for if there is to be a "mushy" oil is we see that the sooner olives get the

lives for all you can use
olives, pick in buckets-half
ter. This "breaks the
minimizes the chances of
especially should you
s, from the bucket or bag
g from the tree, into a
led with water. Letting
olives fall from the top
the bottom is a sure way
soundest olive; in fact,
small boy would handle
that way. Never pile
n barrels deeper than
for then you gradually

bottom layers and thus over. If the olives are 1, you then turn them peccolast who generally 1ness. You might insist 1 weigh those he buys 1 the longer you wait 1 be more bulk and weight 1 the more he gains; and 1 surprised to find how 1 poundage of water will 1 in a wagonload of olives 1 I speak from sad exper- 1 to the picking process, 1 maker to devote a few 1 living at the United States 1 experiment Station at the 1 California. The object in 1 olive is to remove the 1 bitterness, and to get it 1 that it will keep for severe 1 let me say that a 1 olive will keep for three 1 merely three months as 1 frequently become sub- 1 of bitter or acid sub- 1 varies with the variety, 1 dity, and from year to 1 the same locality. As 1 there can be, from the 1 gs, no set rule or receipt 1 go. Again, the olive is 1 that the taste cannot be 1 to be made to great 1 then removed, so that the

are not paralyzed by the bitter principle is due to the absence of certain vegetable acids, especially to an acid substance called "oilvile." All these can be removed by soaking in fresh water, and then in lye to neutralize the alkalies by chemical combination. Afterward soaking in fresh water for some time to remove these neurotoxins.

like that, there were in some cases so widely scattered that even when they had lived some years later; but they were not persons nor altogether savages the foremost people were all coming from their own country, and the Dacotahs that they had addition tribes to that of various tribes around them. It is then how to sow barley and plant corn, and to teach them to depend upon these crops and herds for food, upon the wild beasts of the land persuaded them to lay down their arms, and to live in families with each other and had instructed them in the ways of the gods. On the top of this they had built a little fort, and they had a good arsenal, and a track from

neighbors; and from this
inter they had, little by lit-
their influence to the sea
and to the mountains on the
strange to say, they had
a name to their city, nor
ded which one of the gods
protector.

Weekly:) Miss de Fash-
what shall we send Miss
her wedding present?
ashion. Will the list be
the paper?
ashion. No; she says that's
ashion. Send her a plated

When it comes to Hats,
we're in shape to talk
business. We have got
the largest stock of

ts for \$2.50

you can't begin to
th at less than \$8.50
4. The styles are
ect.

IEGEL

der Nadeau Hotel.

MAP OF THE BICYCLE ROUTES TO RIVERSIDE AND VIEWS ALONG THE WAY.

Company, 4-10 acres NW¼ SW¼ SW¼
NE¼ sec. 10 T18 R9 W. \$700.



CITY BRIEFS.

Buyers are more interested in what is sold than in who sells it. The man who makes his name a too prominent feature of his ads does not recognize this fact.—(Printer's Ink.)

You can't play in your yard, and she won't either, because the two little maids are on the outs. It's bad to be on the outs or among the outs, either, especially when you miss something by it. It would be a pity, for instance, for anybody to miss Desmond's big sale of \$2 and \$2.50 soft and stiff fall and winter hats, which takes place this week at No. 141 South Spring street. When you miss one of Desmond's sales you miss money. It's the foundation of Desmond's success that he puts money in the pockets of his customers. What he gives his patrons can't be had anywhere else. The chances he offers are exclusive. His new styles in silk, stiff and soft "Dunlop" hats have already created the biggest disturbance ever seen in this town.

The people on the Pacific Coast have always had to pay exorbitant prices for sewing machines. Even today agents go hawking around sewing machines from door to door, and ask \$60 to \$75. Now we sell machines on the no-agent plan and give the buyers the benefit of the agent's commission. The result is we sell the best machine on earth for \$20, and for \$30 we offer fancy drop-head cabinets, such as the "White Sewing Machine" office, No. 238 South Spring street. We have just received a large line of new carbon photos and colored slides, popular with the picture-framing line. It will pay those desiring anything in the picture-framing line to see these goods. All the latest and newest ideas in picture-framing will be found here. New styles of finish and designs. We are running a special this week of three sizes of etchings at 50c, 75c and \$1. Sanborn, Vail & Co., No. 135 South Spring street.

At St. Paul's Church on Olive street this morning at 11 o'clock, the rector, the Rev. John Gray, will preach upon "The Vision of the Valley." The choir will sing at the offertory the great aria, "Let the Bright Seraphim," from Samson. In the evening full choral evening prayer will be sung, together with the "Kyrie" from Haydn's Third Mass, and "I Waited for the Lord," from the Hymn of Praise. The public welcome.

The Girls' Collegiate School will reopen September 26, in new and enlarged quarters, at Nos. 1918, 1920, 1922 Grand avenue. Special attention is called to the boarding department and the kindergarten, both added this fall. The schoolhouse is large and commodious, the home attractive and entirely new. Miss Parsons and Miss Deane have engaged several new teachers, their efficient corps now numbering sixteen.

The Z. L. Parmelee Co. are as usual at the front with the latest goods and lowest prices. Our stock of lamps and gas fixtures is the best to be found in the city; we also carry a complete line of sterling and plated silverware, besides everything in the line of crockery and glassware. We can suit you in quality and price. Z. L. Parmelee Co., Nos. 232 and 234 South Spring street.

The more you examine Desmond's hats the more you will see they're the best. Desmond carries only the correct shapes of the season and shows the correct shapes only in first-class goods. Anything bought of him is not only correct in style, but well worth the money.

Miss M. A. Jordan of No. 318 South Spring street, having completed the renovation of her elegant millinery establishment, left last week for New York, where she will gather many new and beautiful creations in the millinery line. She will return about October 1.

Beautiful Angelino Heights with its magnificent street improvements now being made, is drawing the attention of persons who contemplate building fine residences, particularly so since it has been demonstrated that oil does not exist there.

Eat pure food, enjoy good health; three 25-cent meals will be served at the Ralston dining parlor, each day, from 12 to 2 o'clock; from 5 to 8 today. Ralston Pure Food Company, Nos. 315 and 317 West Third street.

Mrs. Gould Ames from Chicago, Ill., who has attained such marked success as a pianist, has come to Los Angeles for a few months and taken rooms 29 and 40 Park place, No. 343 1/2 Fifth street, corner South Hill.

Sunday train service on Terminal Railway to Long Beach and East San Pedro, 9:05 a.m., 1:05, 5:15 p.m. Last train leaves for Los Angeles 6:45 p.m. Ladies' Mandolin Orchestra at Terminal.

Mr. Samish of San Francisco, the well-known china decorator, has opened his studio with Meyer Bros. Bros., Nos. 134-140 South Main street and has prepared to give lessons in the latest styles.

Hotel Brunswick, corner Hill and Sixth streets, A. F. Robbins, proprietor, has been thoroughly renovated and carpeted with over 1500 yards of handsome Brussels carpets.

The principal of St. Hilma's Hall is at the Hotel Ammon, corner Grand and Tenth streets, where she will be pleased to see parents and friends of the school daily until 1 p.m.

Own a home. Money loaned on real estate security, payable in monthly installments, less than rent. Home Investment, Building and Loan Association, No. 115 South Broadway.

By request, Rev. Dr. McLean preaches his Atonal and camp-meeting sermons in Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, Tabernacle today at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Special music; all invited.

Miss Cash will open classes to teach walking September 16, No. 1881 Bousala avenue. Advanced pupils instructed on the street. Private lessons given.

Facial blemishes of every variety successfully treated by Mrs. Shinnick, electrolytist and complexion specialist, No. 223 South Broadway.

Turkey and cranberry sauce this evening at the Cosmopolitan Restaurant, Nos. 219-221 West Second street. Twenty-five cent meals.

of meeting in Los Angeles Theater today. Dr. E. A. Clarke has moved his offices to southeast corner Second and Broadway.

Dr. Minnie Wells, No. 2341 Thompson street, off Twenty-third, University car. Dr. E. A. Clarke has removed his offices to the Nolan & Smith building.

Kregelo & Bresse, funeral directors, corner Sixth and Broadway, Tel. 243. Koster's Cafe is No. 140 South Spring street. Be on hand for dinner.

Jewish New Year cards, Langstadter's, No. 214 South Broadway. Dr. Ward has removed to the Byrne building, Third and Broadway.

Oysters for stew and fry are opened to order at Hollenbeck Cafe. For sale—Our store fixtures cheap, No. 167 North Spring street.

For sale, our lease, No. 167 North Spring street. Dr. Reese, No. 119 1/2 South Spring street.

The Syndicate Show had another big day's business. A series of baseball games will be commenced this afternoon at the Athletic Park, between the Colored Tribble team and the Francis Wilson club.

Preparations are being made by the America Lodge, No. 385, I.O.O.F., for an excursion and basket picnic at Santa Monica, September 13.

Telegrams for the following persons are at the Western Union Telegraph Company's office in this city: Ada R. Hawkins, W. A. Raymaker, J. D. Barnett, Mrs. May Alford.

To accommodate the public going to see the races at Santa Monica tomorrow, the Southern Pacific will start a special train from Santa Monica for Los Angeles at 6:45 p.m., after the races are over.

"Papa" Schurtz says that he is making good progress in his project of giving a Southern California exposition in Germany, usual time unit held at the Chamber of Commerce, Hall, on the evening of Tuesday, September 10. The meeting will include an address from Prof. Leo Daff, on "A Decade of Progress in Applied Electricity."

Postmaster Van Duzen announces that Monday, September 9, being a legal holiday, the following office hours at the postoffice will be observed: The money-order, registry, stamp, general-delivery, dead-letter and city-exchange windows will be open from 9 a.m. to 12 noon. The two-trip carriers will make their morning deliveries and collections only. The four-trip carriers will make second and third deliveries only. The postmaster's office will be closed all day.

Mrs. A. F. Sewell of San Francisco is at the Nadeau. H. Messenger of Point Bluff, Mo., is quartered at the Nadeau.

A. C. Rulofson and wife of San Francisco are at the Westminster. William Newport and family of Paris, France, are staying at the Nadeau.

John Kaar and wife of Bakersfield are stopping at the Cortu Hotel. Mrs. F. A. Conant of Santa Barbara is registered at the Westminster.

Mrs. J. J. Mabb left yesterday to visit friends at San Diego and Coronado. J. Gibson Johnson and wife of Chicago are quartered at the Westminster.

O. H. P. Sample and wife of Mansfield, O., are registered at the Hollenbeck. Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Morgan of San Francisco are among the Hollenbeck guests.

H. F. Norcross of Hotel del Coronado went to San Diego yesterday with the excursion. Glenn D. Edmonds left Los Angeles on September 4 to attend school at Palo Alto.

Mr. Mary E. Gordon, formerly of Ventura, has returned from a delightful trip of two months in the East. Recent arrivals at the Belmont are: Mrs. H. Eisinger and daughters, Los Vegas, N. M.; J. T. McManis, Peru, Ind.; Mrs. Inman-Kane and children and Miss Inman-Kane of England.

Among the arrivals at the Hotel Ramona are: Thomas J. McCarty and sister, St. Louis, Mo.; Lee Holley, Kansas City, Mo.; Frank Heilmann and Theodor Foster, Berlin, Germany; Mrs. D. A. Oakley, Madison, Wis.

Jess L. Rowley has returned to New York, after spending the summer months with his cousins, Charles and Fred Kitts of South Hope streets. He is so favorably impressed with Los Angeles that he will return to go into business here this winter.

ST. LOUIS Sports. St. Louis, Sept. 7.—One mile: Heraldine won, Bayard second, Bamsach third, time 1:43.

Five furlongs: Sir Single won, Big Fellow second, Taylor Banks third, time 1:39.

Seven furlongs: Linda won, Lizetta second, Tartarian third, time 1:36 1/2.

One mile: Rapier won, Silverado second, Uman third, time 1:52.

Five furlongs: Faugh won, Fred Foster second, Jack Martin third, time 1:38 1/2.

Six and a half furlongs: O'Connell won, Magnet second, George W. Bailey third, time 1:28 1/2.

ROUND TRIP TO RIVERSIDE \$2.35. On Southern Pacific September 8 and 9, tickets good returning until 10th. Special trains on 9th. Bicycles free.

RIVERSIDE EXCURSION SEPT. 8 AND 9. Tickets good returning the 10th. Santa Fe trains leave at 7 a.m., 9 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 4:25 p.m. Round trip, \$2.35.

MRS. C. DOSCH of No. 313 South Spring street will be the most popular selection of fall French millinery to be seen west of Chicago. Mrs. Dosch is abroad personally selecting the latest Parisian novelties. We will be prepared to show everything in up-to-date millinery at the lowest prices.

VIGOR OF MEN
Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

Weakness, Nervousness, Debility and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the result of overwork, sickness, etc. Full strength, development and vigor can be given to the body. Simple, natural, and safe. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explicit and profit mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

PAIN'S CELERY COMPOUND
MAKES PEOPLE WELL.

Morris's Poultry Cure.
This infallible remedy leaves no excuse for sick fowls. Scurf, Cholera, Sorehead or any kindred diseases it has never failed to cure. Keep fowls healthy and produce eggs. One trial will convince you. Make no substitute, as it is guaranteed by all dealers.

MORE WAGES WANTED.

Prospect of a General Strike in the Coke Regions.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.) CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—A special to the Tribune from Uniontown, Pa., says indications point to a general strike throughout the Conellsville coke region next week or the week after. The great boom in the iron market has stimulated the coke trade and forced the price of coke up to \$1.50 per ton, an advance of 75 cents a ton over the selling price at the close of the great strike a year ago. Last spring the operators granted an advance of 10 per cent to avoid a threatened strike. Since that time the price of coke has been on the jump and the men now demand another advance in wages, commensurate with the advance in coke. The operators are unwilling to accede to their demands.

For several months the men have been secretly organizing. A delegates convention was held at Conellsville yesterday. All the works were represented by fifty-one delegates, who unanimously voted to demand \$1 a hundred bushels for mining and a general advance in all kinds of labor of 11 per cent, the advance to go into effect next Monday. The delegates favored a strike on September 16, if the advance is not granted.

Telegrams for the following persons are at the Western Union Telegraph Company's office in this city: Ada R. Hawkins, W. A. Raymaker, J. D. Barnett, Mrs. May Alford.

To accommodate the public going to see the races at Santa Monica tomorrow, the Southern Pacific will start a special train from Santa Monica for Los Angeles at 6:45 p.m., after the races are over.

"Papa" Schurtz says that he is making good progress in his project of giving a Southern California exposition in Germany, usual time unit held at the Chamber of Commerce, Hall, on the evening of Tuesday, September 10. The meeting will include an address from Prof. Leo Daff, on "A Decade of Progress in Applied Electricity."

Postmaster Van Duzen announces that Monday, September 9, being a legal holiday, the following office hours at the postoffice will be observed: The money-order, registry, stamp, general-delivery, dead-letter and city-exchange windows will be open from 9 a.m. to 12 noon. The two-trip carriers will make their morning deliveries and collections only. The four-trip carriers will make second and third deliveries only. The postmaster's office will be closed all day.

Mrs. A. F. Sewell of San Francisco is at the Nadeau. H. Messenger of Point Bluff, Mo., is quartered at the Nadeau.

A. C. Rulofson and wife of San Francisco are at the Westminster. William Newport and family of Paris, France, are staying at the Nadeau.

John Kaar and wife of Bakersfield are stopping at the Cortu Hotel. Mrs. F. A. Conant of Santa Barbara is registered at the Westminster.

Mrs. J. J. Mabb left yesterday to visit friends at San Diego and Coronado. J. Gibson Johnson and wife of Chicago are quartered at the Westminster.

O. H. P. Sample and wife of Mansfield, O., are registered at the Hollenbeck. Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Morgan of San Francisco are among the Hollenbeck guests.

H. F. Norcross of Hotel del Coronado went to San Diego yesterday with the excursion. Glenn D. Edmonds left Los Angeles on September 4 to attend school at Palo Alto.

Mr. Mary E. Gordon, formerly of Ventura, has returned from a delightful trip of two months in the East. Recent arrivals at the Belmont are: Mrs. H. Eisinger and daughters, Los Vegas, N. M.; J. T. McManis, Peru, Ind.; Mrs. Inman-Kane and children and Miss Inman-Kane of England.

Among the arrivals at the Hotel Ramona are: Thomas J. McCarty and sister, St. Louis, Mo.; Lee Holley, Kansas City, Mo.; Frank Heilmann and Theodor Foster, Berlin, Germany; Mrs. D. A. Oakley, Madison, Wis.

Jess L. Rowley has returned to New York, after spending the summer months with his cousins, Charles and Fred Kitts of South Hope streets. He is so favorably impressed with Los Angeles that he will return to go into business here this winter.

ST. LOUIS Sports. St. Louis, Sept. 7.—One mile: Heraldine won, Bayard second, Bamsach third, time 1:43.

Five furlongs: Sir Single won, Big Fellow second, Taylor Banks third, time 1:39.

Seven furlongs: Linda won, Lizetta second, Tartarian third, time 1:36 1/2.

One mile: Rapier won, Silverado second, Uman third, time 1:52.

Five furlongs: Faugh won, Fred Foster second, Jack Martin third, time 1:38 1/2.

Six and a half furlongs: O'Connell won, Magnet second, George W. Bailey third, time 1:28 1/2.

ROUND TRIP TO RIVERSIDE \$2.35. On Southern Pacific September 8 and 9, tickets good returning until 10th. Special trains on 9th. Bicycles free.

RIVERSIDE EXCURSION SEPT. 8 AND 9. Tickets good returning the 10th. Santa Fe trains leave at 7 a.m., 9 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 4:25 p.m. Round trip, \$2.35.

MRS. C. DOSCH of No. 313 South Spring street will be the most popular selection of fall French millinery to be seen west of Chicago. Mrs. Dosch is abroad personally selecting the latest Parisian novelties. We will be prepared to show everything in up-to-date millinery at the lowest prices.

VIGOR OF MEN
Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

Weakness, Nervousness, Debility and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the result of overwork, sickness, etc. Full strength, development and vigor can be given to the body. Simple, natural, and safe. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explicit and profit mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

PAIN'S CELERY COMPOUND
MAKES PEOPLE WELL.

Morris's Poultry Cure.
This infallible remedy leaves no excuse for sick fowls. Scurf, Cholera, Sorehead or any kindred diseases it has never failed to cure. Keep fowls healthy and produce eggs. One trial will convince you. Make no substitute, as it is guaranteed by all dealers.

Burger's CUT RATE STORE.
Now Located For Good at 213 SOUTH SPRING ST. Hollenbeck Hotel Block.

An Extraordinary Slaughter Sale of all our CORSETS.

Our \$1.25 French shapes, 65c
\$1.75 American Lady Corsets, 85c
\$2.25 American Lady Corset, 85c

The balance of our Corset stock at 60c on the dollar.

Now remember the store, **Burger's**, No. 213 South Spring Street, Hollenbeck Hotel Block.

JOE POHEIM, THE TAILOR.
Makes the best clothes in the State
At 25 Per Cent Less
THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.
SUITS made to Order from \$20
PANTS made to Order from \$5
FINE TAILORING AT MODERATE PRICES
Rules for self-measurement and sizes of cloth sent free for all orders.
NO. 143 S. SPRING STREET
LOS ANGELES.

Fall

SEASON is here and with it we are prepared to show you in our thirty-five departments of our mammoth store all the latest styles in high-class merchandise here and arriving daily by the carloads from the best makers of the globe, at our usual POPULAR PRICES.

Capes. Capes.

They are here from the artistic designers of the world, and to start the trade early offer a few "special" specials for Monday.

Latest style German Beaver Capes, full width, velvet collars, well finished, black and navy, at \$5.50.

Bonnie Double Cape, the fad of the season, 38 inches long, well trimmed, value \$10, but sold only Monday at \$7.50.

Bonnie satin stitched upper and lower Cape, trimmed all over, extra frill, a beauty for \$12.50, on sale Monday at \$10.

Plush Capes, something new, Thibet or Marten trimmed, 22 inches long, early season's price \$10.

Plush fringed Capes, latest design, silk lined all through, a choice offering at \$12.50.

A special beauty, Plush Capes, trimmed all over with jet, a slightly garment, which you will pay \$25 for in a cloak house, our special price \$15.

Plush Capes, extra length, genuine Walker plush, swell collar, nicely trimmed; you cannot tell it from a \$80 garment, Thibet trimmed, silk serge lined, 36 inches long; price \$15.00.

Jackets; just a few manufacturers' samples which we just received and offer special, regardless of value.

A long Beaver Coat, Applique straps and collar, entirely new style; value \$18.50; price \$10.00.

Tan Coats, seal edge, fringed braided, large pearl button, silk lined; suit and cloak houses quote them at \$50; our price \$15.00.

Full length Beaver Coat, 51 inches, astrachan trimmed bottom, collar and cuffs, very large sleeves, worth \$35.00; on sale Monday at \$15.00.

Just received a large assortment of Scarfs and Collars in Coney, Mink, Seal and Thibet, from \$1 to \$20.

It will be to your interest to visit this department; every fur choicest selections.

Boys' Clothing.

School days are near, vacation over and the boys must be clothed, we provide for them as usual and to merit your trade for the season offer boys' neat check and fancy cassimere suits, which would be good value at \$2, for \$1.85.

A sample lot of school suits, in almost any style, which you would buy regularly at \$4 to \$5. While they last, and we can fit your boy, make the price \$2.50.

Boys' Tan Cassimere Suits, regular dust hiders, extra pair pants. Price for jacket and two pair of pants \$5.

Dark double-breasted reefer suits, mohair binding and brass buttons, very natty, price \$5.50.

Pin check gray tweed suit, just the thing for rough and tumble wear, price \$4.

A nice assortment of gray brown half-line striped suits, a high grade chevrot for \$4.50.

Boys' knee pants of all-wool chevrot at 50c, 75c and \$1.

Boys' Calico Waists and Blouses, in light and dark colors, 25c.

Mothers' Friend; never rip; waist bands, all styles, at 50c.

Boys' School Caps, in dark gray, brown and blue, 25c.

Boys' Suspenders; correct style for school wear, 75c.

Boys' Suspenders, embroidered web, wire buckle, 10c.

Extra: With the purchase of every suit we present a Brownie Lunch Basket, latest Bell Rolling Hoop, or an imported Harmonica.

Shoes.

"Hamburger" on a shoe signifies standard of merit; by giving style and quality at correct prices we shoe the multitudes.

Ladies' fine Dongola Button Shoe, new razor toe, very dressy, \$3.

Wright & Peters' Ladies' French Kid Shoes, cloth top, narrow, square toe, \$4.

Ladies' French Dongola Buttons, the new Tokio toe, hand-turned, a strictly dressy shoe, \$3.

The newest thing in Oxford-style shoes, Wright & Peters' patent-leather "Tokio" Louis XV heel, \$5.

Dugan & Hudson's Misses' dull Dongola "Iron-clad," patent tip, size 11 to 2 1/2, \$2.50.

Dugan & Hudson's Misses' "Iron Clads" Shoes, self-tip, sizes 11 to 2 1/2, \$2.75.

Dugan & Hudson's Youths' Calf "Iron Clads," lace and button, sizes 11 to 2, \$2.

Dugan & Hudson's Boys' Calf "Iron Clads," lace or button, sizes 2 1/2 to 5 1/2, \$2.50.

Youths' satin, calf, lace or button Shoes, self-tipped, sizes 11 to 2, \$1.75.

Dugan & Hudson's dull Dongola "Iron Clads," self-tipped, sizes 8 1/2 to 10 1/2, \$1.50.

Dugan & Hudson's dull Dongola "Iron Clads," self-tipped, sizes 6 to 8, \$1.25.

Infants' J. & T. Cousins' Dongola, patent tip, hand-turned soles, sizes 2 to 5 1/2, 85c.

Infants' bright Dongola, button, self-tipped, sizes 2 to 5 1/2, 75c.

Misses' Tan Goat, button, tip of same, sizes 1 1/2 to 2, \$1.50.

Blankets.

Perhaps these last few cool evenings and mornings reminded you somewhat forcibly that your bed-covering was not what it ought to have been; you needed more covering. Too cold, wasn't it? Here are a few suggestions from a purchase of 1000 pairs of Blankets, with a saving of one-fourth in price:

Blankets, 75c a pair. Gray Camel's Hair Blankets, 2 1/2 yards long. Blankets, \$1.25 pair. 10-4 Gray Wexler medium weight, value \$1.75 per pair.

Blankets, \$1.50 pair. Extra large and heavy Russian gray blankets. Blankets, \$2.75 pair. An extra fine gray wool blanket, 2 1/2 yards long, fancy borders.

Blankets, 200 pair. Extra heavy fleece wool blanket, 11-4 in size, white with pink and blue borders.

Blankets, \$3.50 pair. The Princess Anne blankets, with lamb's wool, unshrinkable, worth \$4.50.

Blankets \$4.50 pair. Oregon City Woolen Mills celebrated white all pure wool, 8 1/2 x 7 1/2 in size. The "Columbia." None genuine unless bearing that brand in ticket.

Blankets \$5.00 pair. Extra size and quality. A gray bachelor's blanket, also a pure California white blanket, 11-4 in size, best quality of yarn used and shrunk before blanket is woven.

Blankets \$6.50. These substantial blankets, the Vienna. Best kind of imported yarn used in the making. Extra size and weight.

Blankets, \$7.50 per pair; 12-4 California Blankets, pure white wool, non-shrinkable, hand-some striped borders.

Blankets \$8.00 pair. An extra quality of Medicated Redwood Blankets, full large size.

Blankets \$9.00 and upward to \$20.00 per pair. The Choicest of California Blankets. No better than these made in any part of the world. Purest and finest of shrunken and grass-bleached woolen yarn.

DRESS GOODS AND SILKS.

We place this ad. in the center of our space, thoroughly aware of the fact that this department will be the center of attraction the coming week. Manufacturers from all over the world claim the output this year is more beautiful than ever known in the history of trade. Our silks come from all points of the globe, and the novelty silks we quote at 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$2.00 include every weave, style and shade known in up-to-date silks.

NOVELTY DRESS GOODS

XIVTH YEAR.

SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1895.

PER WEEK, 20c. FIVE CENTS
PER MONTH, \$5c.

HIGH SPEED ON RAILROADS.

RECENT BURSTS OF SPEED IN ENGLAND MAY SOON BE
BESTED HERE.The Limit Not Reached, Says Webb—What Has to be Done with a
Railroad to Fit it for Rapid Running—The Excessive Cost
of Operating a First-Class Railroad Line in This
Country—The Fastest Engine in America.

(From a Special Correspondent of The Times.)

The recent achievements of the English in the matter of rapid railroad running have clearly shown that the limit of speed for passenger trains has not yet been reached. It is true that the mile-a-minute runs of the English trunk lines were not regular performances, like those of the Empire State Express, which travels regularly over the 440 miles of track between New York and Buffalo at a fifty-two-and-one-half-mile rate, but the success of the experiments proves that sixty miles an hour is quite practicable, and, being practicable, must, sooner or later, be regularly performed. It is an interesting question, now, whether the first regular performance at this speed is to be on this side the water or in England, and a not less interesting question has to do with the possibility of regular railroad running at the higher speeds of eighty and one hundred miles an hour.

No one in America is better qualified to speak upon the probabilities in these directions than H. Walter Webb, third vice-president of the New York Central Railroad, who originated the Empire State Express, and has had more to do with the development of high railroad speed than any one else in America. Regarding the immediate future of railroad running, Mr. Webb disdains to be quoted, but he is fully convinced that the practical limit has not yet been reached. "Many persons believe," said Mr. Webb today, in discussing the general problem of fast running, "that the chief factor in the maintenance of high speed is the locomotive. Now, while it is true that high rates cannot be made without first-class motive power, it is also true that high-class engines must have high-class roads to run upon, and that without these it would be quite impossible regularly to maintain even forty miles an hour, economically. In fact, the great tasks of railroad managers who propose to run trains at high speed, are, first, the creation and then the maintenance of an adequate way. Grades must be made as light as possible; curves must be done away with, wherever possible; the bridges must be extra strong and the track itself must be solid, yet elastic and free from too great rigidity. The first cost of a road that is ideal in all these respects, and therefore fit for high speed, is much greater than the first cost of one that will bear ordinary traffic well, and the maintenance charges, too, are heavier. The resulting economy of operation, however, is such as fully to balance accounts when traffic is heavy and the road is crowded.

"Now," he continued, "without making specific predictions, it is quite proper to say that as the science of railroad construction and maintenance progresses, so will the speed of railroad trains be increased and there is no doubt whatever that more rapid running will be comparatively common a few years from now."

ties for railroads upon the ground of ultimate economy, in spite of the greater first cost over wood. He holds that a line of rail laid upon metal ties would be much stiffer, and that incidentally the introduction of the metal would thus help in the making of speed. Metal ties are largely used abroad and there is no doubt of their ultimate introduction here. Mr. Katt's work in preparing the tracks for the present speed of the fastest trains was long, intricate and absorbing, and involved the most intimate knowledge of a thousand things that would not readily occur to the mind of the lay reader as essential. One innovation that has been found to be of great value is the building of railroad bridges with solid floors upon which gravel or stone ballast is laid before the ties and rails are put down, exactly as upon the earth roadway. The driving wheels of any locomotive "pound" tremendously upon the rails, but well-laid ballast "gives" sufficiently, while remaining solid and strong, to greatly reduce the destructive effect of this pounding. When rails are laid on sleepers, and they in turn rest directly on the bridge structure, the wear and tear of both rolling stock and bridge is very great, and as the pounding of a rapidly-moving train is much greater than that of a slowly-moving one, bridges over which high-speed trains move suffer accordingly, and the same is true of the rolling stock. The use of ballast on bridges, however, takes up much of the pounding and greatly increases the durability of bridge structure, rails, locomotives and cars. Solid floors and ballast have not long been a feature of iron railroads, but they are being rapidly introduced by first-class roads and will, no doubt, become general as the era of high speed progresses.

A highly important feature of the track over which exceedingly heavy trains are to run is the ballast, and rails of eighty and one hundred miles an hour are now generally coming in place of the old sixty-pound ones that were formerly thought quite heavy enough. But mere weight or quantity of metal is not the only consideration. The metal must be so distributed by reason of the shape of the rail as to give the greatest possible stiffness. In this matter the American practice is much superior to the English. American rails being much nearer the girder in form, higher in proportion to weight, and with much less metal in the base where it is of comparatively little value. The great advantage of the girder form of rail is that it distributes the weight from a wheel over several ties at once instead of allowing it to graze down upon the tie directly beneath, and further, prevents the rail from bending under the weight as most of the old form did, making the train constantly travel uphill. It has been shown by repeated experiments that sixty-pound rails of the girder type are as efficient and will wear as long as eighty-pound rails of the old type, and, of course, much better speed can be safely made on girder rails than on those which buckle and bend, while at

level territory, with thin ballast and light rails for \$10,000 a mile, not counting cost of right-of-way, deep cuts and heavy fills allowing for the usual number of bridges of the ordinary type.

"It would cost \$15,000 a mile more, I should say, to put such a road into first-class shape for the transit of heavy modern trains hauled by the big engines of today at speeds of from fifty to eighty miles an hour. It is likely that a road thus fitted up could stand an average of sixty miles an hour after certain modifications had been made here and there, but in order to make higher speeds of eighty and one hundred miles the road would have to be almost entirely rebuilt.

"It would be utterly impossible to give even an approximate idea of the cost of building such a line or of bringing an existing line to any such standard, since no such task has yet been undertaken by anybody. To average eighty miles an hour, a train would have to make an occasional dash of one hundred, the same as the fifty-mile trains now have to make occasional dashes of eighty. The track would have to be almost perfectly straight; what few curves there are would have to be of very wide radius, grades would have to be cut down, grade crossings would have to be out of the question, rails would have to be much heavier and bridges would need to be of perfection. Otherwise it would be impossible to keep the train upon the track at all or keep the track under the train."

It is evident from Mr. Katt's talk that while millions were necessarily spent in bringing the line from New York to Buffalo to a physical condition for the service at present maintained, many millions would have to be spent to make it possible to increase long-distance speeding much above sixty miles an hour.

THE FASTEST ENGINES IN AMERICA.

The enormously increased first cost and maintenance as outlined above, is really the greatest element of additional expense in modern high railroad speed, and obviously it could not be undertaken on any line excepting one en-

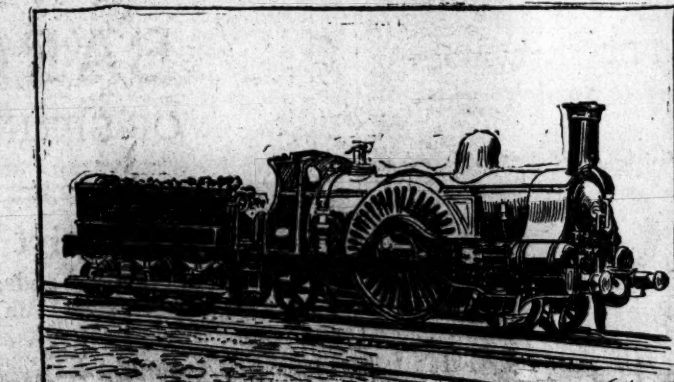
the big engines now in use is 7 feet 3 inches, and each of the four drivers carries ten tons of weight, or 80,000 pounds in all. The total weight of the engine is 120,000 pounds or 60 tons, exclusive of the tender, which weighs 40 tons, bringing the whole up to 100 tons. The weight upon the drivers of the old engines was about 26 tons, or rather less than 7 tons for each driver.

Although drivers of more than seven feet were not in general use ten years ago, experiments were made with even larger drivers than those now used, as put on the Central road with drivers 7 feet 6; but they were not only unable to make the speed expected, but could not haul the required loads. The reason was, owing to the small boilers used, the weight of the machines were not enough to hold them down, and the boiler could not furnish sufficient steam. These engines were queer-looking affairs. Like the fast English engines of today, these had but one pair of drivers each, and they were not placed directly under the boiler. These locomotives were much smaller than the big engines of today, and were broken up long before worn out.

Regarding the relative fuel cost of fast trains and slow ones, it is true that a fifty-mile locomotive eats up much more coal than a slower one, but just how much more in relation to speed and coal has never been determined, owing to the constantly-varying loads and conditions.

OTHER SPEED PROBLEMS.

Many other and intricate problems had to be overcome before the speed of the present could be made. Lubrication was one of these, and it was believed for a long time that it would be impossible to keep boxes from getting hot if run at fifty and sixty-mile rates under heavy engines. But there has been no serious trouble from this source, and the use of the most complicated devices the simple soft metal bearing was adopted and is now in use. But the bearings used are very large, thus presenting much wearing surface. Great pains are taken to procure the right kind of oil, and the bearings are most carefully and constantly looked after. So thoroughly has the lubrication problem been solved, that only three hot boxes were reported during a recent test run of 14,000 trains. The excess of the ball or roller bearing in bicycles and other light machines has led to many experiments with roller



EIGHT-FOOT WHEEL, SINGLE, CALEDONIAN RAILWAY—THE CALEDONIAN FLYER

Joey's a very large traffic. The cost of motive power for fast service, however, contrary to general belief, is not much in excess of the cost of slower engines. This was explained to the writer today by William Buchanan, who supervised the building of all the engines that haul the fastest trains.

"The standard price of a locomotive," said Mr. Buchanan, "is about \$10,000. There are some variations, of course, but they are due, chiefly, to the difference of the weight of metal used in the wheels and boiler. The standard parts in a forty-ton or a sixty-ton locomotive, and it takes as much labor to make each part in one case as in the other, and the cost of the boiler and the engine are built more strongly, and with greater care than was bestowed upon locomotives built ten and fifteen years ago, but the effect was serious upon the car bodies. They did not stop with the wheels, the strain loosened them from the trucks and they slid off, causing a general wreck. The wheels and drivers, couplings and a hundred other things had also to be improved at great expense and will have to be still further improved if the rate is greatly to be increased. It is believed that all these improvements will come as fast as the roads can possibly get their permanent way ready.

In the mean time the electrical men are getting ready to do some fast running and promise radical changes in roads, cars and general practice. They believe that they will be able to run one hundred miles an hour without difficulty or damage, and it is understood that experiments as to the proper form of the wheels and the proper use of the motors and many other matters that must be settled, will be the subjects of careful study at the Baldwin steam locomotive works, recently reorganized in the home of the Westinghouse electrical interests. Whether the use of electricity on long fast runs will be found as practicable and economical as the steam engine cannot be known until these experiments are completed, but there is little doubt that before next year has passed the present fastest train in America will be beaten by the electric current, and very likely by both.

The English locomotive, of which a picture is given here, is one in regular service in the Caledonian Railway. It has but one pair of drivers and they are eight feet in diameter. The picture is furnished by courtesy of editor "Locomotive Engineering," who says that it is undoubtedly one of the engines that made the recent remarkable speed between London and Aberdeen.

DEXTER MARSHALL.

(Copyright, 1895.)

There Were Two Macaulays.

(September Century.) Then it is that we become aware that there were two Macaulays; Macaulay the artist, with an exquisite gift for telling a story, filling his pages with little vignettes it is impossible to forget, fixing them with an inimitable art upon the surface of a narrative that did not need the ornament they gave it; and Macaulay the Whig, subtly turning narrative into argument, and making history the vindication of a party. The mighty narrative of the engine of proof. It is not told for its own sake. It is evidence summed up in order to justify a judgment. We detect the tone of the advocate and though if we are just we must deem him honest, we cannot deem him safe. The great story-teller is discredited; and, willingly or unwillingly, we reject the guide who takes it upon himself to determine for us what we shall see. That, we feel sure, cannot be true, which makes of so complex a history so simple a thesis for the judgment. There is art here; but it is the art of special pleading, misleading even to the pleader.

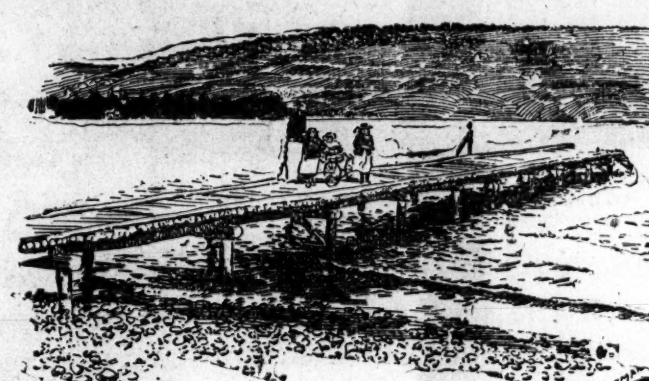
LACE MAKERS.

INDUSTRIAL EXPERIMENTS OF
PROF. AND MRS. ALEX. BELL.Mrs. George Kennan Co-operates
with Them—Interesting Efforts
of Summer ColonistsTo Establish Home Industries Among
Fisher Folk of Cape Breton—A
School for the Little Ones.A Chosen Retreat and a Hunting
Lodge for Cariboo Hunters—
A House-boat and Also
a Hobby.

(From a Special Contributor to The Times.)

Some five or six years ago Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Graham Bell of Washington, D. C., were making a pleasure tour along the coast, in company with Mrs. Bell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Hubbard, when the rugged cliffs, the bright skies and the great pine-clad forests of Baddeck Bay caught their attention. Upon a towering crag overlooking the water, which here has the thunderous rise and fall of the Bay of Fundy, they built a cottage. Every summer since has found them in residence, and for a few years past Mr. and Mrs. George Kennan have been of their neighbors, and have joined them in the work they found to their hand.

It was a happy lot that first interested Mrs. Bell. When she came to know the women about her, she found many of them the wives of fishermen, dependent for bread and butter on the daily



PROF. BELL'S CHILDREN ON A BRIDGE NEAR BADDECK.

"catch," drawn from the uncertain sea. In her desire to be of use, she praised their bright-hued carpets, hand-woven from gay wools, and bought so many of them that she and her friends and her friends' friends had more than they could walk on in two or three lifetimes. To develop the carpet-making industry, to find a market for the products, and thus to supply an occupation that should keep the older girls at home, instead of sending them to the New England towns for a living, became with her an absorbing consideration.

One of Mrs. Bell's first practical experiments, yet in the long run her active co-operation has held a warmer sympathy between the land-owner and his employees.

As Mrs. Bell has been greatly strengthened in her efforts for good through the generous help of Mrs. Kennan and other women of the summer colony, no also in the training of the girls, a tower of strength to Mr. Bell. Through Mrs. Kennan's interest a free library has been established, and during the winter months the girls are sent to the coast at certain seasons, opportunities are afforded for study and entertainment otherwise unobtainable.

Conspicuous among the things which through the courtesy of Mr. Bell and

making and various kinds of needlework, with the view of educating the younger ones in their turn, and by degrees creating a permanent industry, than necessity compels their departure. In this way each year the number of workers decreases. Boston is the usual objective point of those who leave home to make their fortunes, and at least two-thirds of the wanderers return after a year or so, broken in health, many to die of consumption. Accustomed to the free open air of the mountain region, the Cape Breton folk are unable to endure a sedentary life in a climate less suited to their constitutions. This is by far the saddest feature of the lack of home industries, and has caused Mrs. Bell to redouble efforts to make the spot a self-supporting community.

The average attendance at the school is from fifty to seventy-five. There are at present five resident teachers, three of whom are from a distance on a regular salary. Owing to the rigors of the climate these are unable to remain during the winter months, when the classes are left to the care of but two native born. The classes have long overflowed Mrs. Bell's cottages, and a special building, better suited to the increased numbers, has been secured. Originally used as a mission church, long since dismantled, this structure has been repaired and fitted up as a schoolhouse with clubrooms and library. There, during the summer months, the classes hear lectures from well-known men, who visit the spot from Boston, Washington and other cities, either as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bell, or as members of the school. Every summer since has found them in residence, and for a few years past Mr. and Mrs. George Kennan have been of their neighbors, and have joined them in the work they found to their hand.

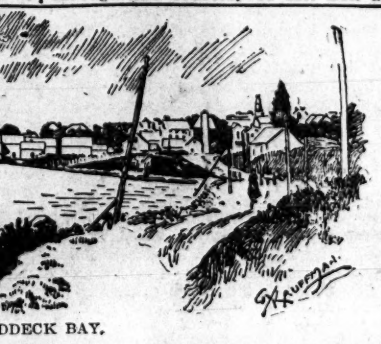
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making and various kinds of needlework, with the view of educating the younger ones in their turn, and by degrees creating a permanent industry, than necessity compels their departure. In this way each year the number of workers decreases. Boston is the usual objective point of those who leave home to make their fortunes, and at least two-thirds of the wanderers return after a year or so, broken in health, many to die of consumption. Accustomed to the free open air of the mountain region, the Cape Breton folk are unable to endure a sedentary life in a climate less suited to their constitutions. This is by far the saddest feature of the lack of home industries, and has caused Mrs. Bell to redouble efforts to make the spot a self-supporting community.

The average attendance at the school is from fifty to seventy-five. There are at present five resident teachers, three of whom are from a distance on a regular salary. Owing to the rigors of the climate these are unable to remain during the winter months, when the classes are left to the care of but two native born. The classes have long overflowed Mrs. Bell's cottages, and a special building, better suited to the increased numbers, has been secured. Originally used as a mission church, long since dismantled, this structure has been repaired and fitted up as a schoolhouse with clubrooms and library. There, during the summer months, the classes hear lectures from well-known men, who visit the spot from Boston, Washington and other cities, either as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bell, or as members of the school. Every summer since has found them in residence, and for a few years past Mr. and Mrs. George Kennan have been of their neighbors, and have joined them in the work they found to their hand.

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BADDECK BAY.

to school. A simple luncheon served on the balcony or under the trees was the next feature of the proceedings. Then came class work with books and fingers. Knitting was a favorite occupation, and the girls were taught to knit. The lace industry among the Irish peasantry, Mrs. Bell determined to introduce the same thing into her little colony. With this plan in view, she tried to get Irish teachers, offering salaries from her own purse, as well as the expenses of the voyage. But nobody was found to settle among the fisherfolk of Cape Breton.

Still, undaunted, Mrs. Bell got patterns and teachers from Boston, and before long the class in lace-making was in full swing. So rapid was the progress of the Cape Breton girls that before long the fineness and beauty of the designs were equal to the original. Mrs. Bell's efforts throughout were ably seconded by Mrs. Kennan, and the sale of Cape Breton lace was pushed, until today the supply more than met the demand. This was a not altogether unexpected check, but the less discouraging. So long as the duty remains as at present, there

Mr. Kennan has been invited to lecture before the Workingmen's Club at Baddeck, may be mentioned Prof. Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington; Maj. Powell of the Geological Survey; M. Glave, the eminent African explorer, and others of equal note, drawn thither through fancy in idle wanderings.

During a recent conversation with Mrs. Kennan, she spoke enthusiastically of Mrs. Bell's wonderful intuition and quick appreciation of a situation. "In fact," said Mrs. Kennan, "I have never met with Mrs. Bell's equal in these respects. Her administrative ability is remarkable, and her discretion in an emergency really wonderful. Her brain works with the rapidity of lightning, and those who assist her are often put to their wits' end to keep pace."

Just across from Baddeck, at "Belin Breaugh," Mr. Bell has purchased an immense tract of pine-land forests jutting out, peninsular like, into the Bras d'Or lake on the north and the Bay of Fundy on the south. Here he has opened up stock farms in the higher regions, upon which he has already lav-

Large sums of money are spent by Mr. Bell in the improvement of the country round about Belin Breaugh, connected with Baddeck by the little ferry-boat that carries the cattle and horses twice a day, until the once impassable forests that cover the hills for miles inland, are today pierced in every direction with smooth roads overlooking the grand old pines and hemlocks.

Some idea of the condition of the country five years ago may be obtained from the following description of a party who set out by boat from Baddeck, and landed at Belin Breaugh, with the intention of making their way across the point to the harbor of Braddore Lakes. Miss Aileen Bell, daughter of Charles David Bell, of Georgetown, D. C., who was a guest of her cousin at the time, tells me that when the party left the landing, they were forced to hew their way through the tangled undergrowth in many places, using hatchets with which each guest was provided, to cut a foothold in the rocky soil. In the rapid march of improvement a driveway stretches across the point, and the harbor is now a beautiful little hunting lodge, occupied by Mr. Bell and George Kennan during a portion of each season for the summer.

An extensive laboratory adjoins Mr. Bell's house at Baddeck, in which most of his scientific experiments are conducted. The laboratory is a large room, and here are perfected many of the inventions that have made his fame world-wide.

To increase yet further the attractions of his chosen retreat, Mr. Bell has built a house-boat, which is kept anchored in the harbor, and is within foot of his grounds. Mabel Belin Breaugh is the name of this dainty craft, given in honor of his wife and his pet home-boat. The house-boat is a small tug, or ferry-boat, engaged by Mr. Bell for the transportation of the mails between Baddeck and Belin Breaugh.

The river Denny, one of the most beautiful of the little rivers which indent the coast, is a favorite tract for these summer students, as it is, with countless tiny islands. When the passage becomes too narrow for the tug, the house-boat is propelled by two canoes, in and out of the picturesque streams and inlets of the neighborhood. The boat is patterned upon the plan of a catamaran and propelled by a small tug, or ferry-boat, engaged by Mr. Bell for the transportation of the mails between Baddeck and Belin Breaugh.

ANNA P. THOMAS.
(Copyright, 1895, by Bachelier, Johnson & Bachelier.)

School-boys of Antwerp.

(September St. Nicholas.) The school-boys of Antwerp, Belgium, are no less boys, they are clad as any American boys might be clad—in knickerbockers or long trousers; but around their shoulders they wear a long, narrow sash with hoods, and on their heads such jolly caps! Rubens, the great painter, lived in Antwerp. He died there 350 years ago, but the boys of Antwerp know as much about him as you do about Christopher Columbus or George Washington—may be more—and they keep his memory alive by wearing the clothes he wore. These are the same style as those worn by Rubens, and for that reason they are much worn by artists and students of art. Therefore, in towns where Rubens is not so well known as he is in Antwerp, they are described as "painters' caps." They are much larger in circumference than the sash, and instead of being knitted or crocheted they are made of dark-blue or black cloth, and have a cunning little pigtail on the top, not more than an inch in length and smaller around than a lead-pencil. The boys wear these caps in all sorts of ways: pulled down over the eyes to keep the sun out, pulled entirely back from the forehead, as is the fashion of Neapolitan fishermen, worn rakishly on one side or the other, and hanging well down to the shoulder. Not one straw hat or one "Derby" did I see on the head of an Antwerp schoolboy. The effect of these caps and the short coat was very picturesque, and I felt as I was looking at so many little Rubenses when I saw them romping the streets on their way to and from school.

The Ship of the Plains.

(September St. Nicholas.) The wonderful story of the ship of the plains, brought out of the rock was a greater terror than the storm, and the good people were glad to open the great gates of the city to the ship. Having descended into the open fields, tossed his head proudly, kicked his heels high into the air, and set off at a great speed toward the distant Thessalonian and the vast pasture lands of the North. The men of Athens watched him in his course across the plain. Swift as the whirlwind, his long mane floating gracefully over his back, he looked not unlike some white-sailed vessel scudding before the wind across the huffed surface of the sea. The people had been at a loss to find a name for the strange creature, but they caught eagerly at the suggestion that now offered itself.

"See!" cried one. "Is he not a ship. He is the Ship of the Plains!" said another.

"Yes," we will call him Skypios, or the Ship of the Plains!" cried they all. And the men of Athens afterward claimed that it was from Skypios that the wild horses of the Scythian Desert—nay, of the world—were descended.

Kissed by Henry Clay.

(September Century.) There is left the little girl—now no longer a little girl—the grudge of recollection of whose life is the kisses Mr. Clay used to give her. The girl, for she was a girl, a mendicant business exactness, he always paid her with a silver 10-cent piece, deposited in her sunbonnet. She confessed that when she saw the statesman approaching, she learned to lay this bonnet upon the table of her father's shop, that it might be well in evidence, and the impressive ceremony of the dime and the salutation might not be omitted before the Whig leader, her father, and several other

Minister Kurino, representing His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, has arrived at the City of Mexico, accompanied by his secretary of the legation. The Minister is a graduate of Yale. It is believed that very close relations will be established between Mexico and Japan, which has projects on foot for colonizing a large number of Japanese in Mexico.



FITTING A ROADBED FOR SPEEDY RUNNING.

Undoubtedly, then, the chief engineer and his supporters, the roadmasters, the bridge-builders, and all who have to do with the "physical condition" of a railroad are to form a more important factor in the future, even, than in the past, in the administration of the up-to-date railroad line. As a matter of course, therefore, the chief engineers of all the big roads are constantly scheming and planning to straighten the line here, to cut down a grade there, to get rid of this or that grade-crossing, to find the best possible rail and to improve the bridges. The chief engineer, under whose supervision the tracks were made fit for the fastest long-distance passenger service in America, is Walter Katt, and his vigilance is unceasing.

Mr. Katt is a firm advocate of metal

the same time the train will ride more smoothly.

The ballasting of a road for regular rapid running must of course be deeper and better maintained, and the ties must be more carefully looked after than on a road over which forty miles, for instance, is the maximum regular rate. The bridges, too, must be stronger and better anchored, for the shock given to a bridge by a train running fifty, sixty and eighty miles is many times greater than from one moving at a twenty, thirty or forty-mile rate. It would be much greater even if the rolling stock were no heavier, and the increased weight of the engine adds as much more as the increased speed.

EXCESSIVE COST OF A FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD LINE.

"I should say," replied Mr. Katt, in response to a question, "that a single track road, could be laid down over a

GOLDEN TROUT OF CALIFORNIA.

RARE TROUT FISHING AT THE HEAD OF KERN RIVER—SPORT THAT IS FAR AND FINE.

High Up in the Sierra Nevada—The Rushing Waters of the Kaweah River—Mineral King and Shotgun Canyon—Through the Beautiful and Picturesque Sequoia National Park—The Single standard Fish in His Native Lair.

(From an Occasional Correspondent of The Times.)

The golden trout of California is not a myth, but one of those realities which the State seems to enjoy a monopoly, while the fishing for the common mountain trout on the headwaters of Kern River is all it has been represented. Considering the number of fishing parties in the mountains, and the way they concentrate at the points where there is the best pasture, the fishing there is really wonderful. All the way up the rushing Kaweah River, wherever we could look down into the depths of its many pools, we could see trout by the dozen lying on the bottom or drifting about in the clear water, many of them three and four-pounders, but the golden trout of Whitney Creek, a hundred miles away, almost on the top of the highest part of the United States, and known nowhere else in the world, were so bright in the eye of hope that all else seemed too contemptible to stop for. Sixty-five miles by a fair mountain

I did not reverse the plan and throw back the large one we should soon have more than we could use, for at the place we were to reach at night the fishing was said to be even better than here. This impossibility of disposing of the fish is the only drawback about the trip. You cannot give them away for every party has plenty, and it is too much of a task to bring any home fresh. Thousands are dried, but drying means a constant fight with the yellow jackets, besides savoring in other ways very strongly of work. We found the trout here very active and vigorous and of good size, with many large enough to play havoc with light tackle if allowed to get among the boulders. At night we reached Kern Lake, a pond about half a mile long and a quarter wide, made by a great slide in 1862. Here we found trout very plenty and large; thirty pounds being a common catch for a single hook in an hour and a half in the evening, about the only

and turned his tail toward me with his body right in line with the fly. It was a mean trick, but the exigencies of the case were fast growing imperative. I hate to write it, but I slung that fish past my ear at a velocity that carried him about fifty feet behind me on the meadow. There was indeed a trout few eyes have seen. There is nothing like it elsewhere in the United States, and probably not in the world. Its back was of fine opalescent scales on a background of light olive green. The lower half of each side was of bright gold, running into light lemon lower down. Down each side were a dozen or more dark oval patches half an inch in greatest length, with the longer axis upright. Over these ran a broad band of carmine down the center of the body from the gills to the tail and about half an inch wide in the middle. Down the center of the belly was another such band of carmine. The black spots or speckles began about the middle of the back fin and grew more numerous toward the tail. The whole seemed as pellucid as a jelly fish, and when held up to the light was almost transparent. This one was about six inches long, but I could see others of eight or more lying in the water. I tried the eye of the victim and then a grasshopper for bait, but the fish nibbled very gingerly at them. The larva of the salmon fly, found in a case of concrete on the side of stones under water, brought a bite instantly. Another was taken in a twinkling and another and another as fast as I could bait the hook, until I soon had a dozen on the string. Then they began to bite the brown hackle and for an hour or more took that as eagerly as anything. Then as suddenly as if by electric signal they stopped all along the line. Nothing would tempt them, no matter how carefully you concealed yourself or dropped the bait or fly upon the water.



FISHING FOR TROUT IN THE HIGH SIERRAS.

road brought us to Mineral King, 8000 feet high in the Sierra Nevada, east of Visalia. Here we had to change from the wagon to the saddle and climb 2600 feet higher to cross the divide at Farewell Gap, the lowest pass in the divide of mighty hills that enclose the little summer resort of Mineral King. The country was all on end and the brooks that united to form the Kaweah were mere lines of foam sliding down long faces of bare rock on the upper edge of the timber line. Here, too, in the lower stream and in Eagle Lake and Monarch Lake, lying high in the rugged hills, trout were plenty and smart enough to please the most fastidious, but we were determined to find out as soon as possible whether golden trout were a California "fake" or not. Fifty miles by trail over such a rough country seemed a high price for the solution of the problem, but on we went, and over Farewell Gap we soon saw the head waters of the west branch of the Kern River streaming from down cliffs of granite, thousands of feet above where the last spruce on the timber line struggled for existence in the cold winds of this high altitude. As soon as these strings of foam settled down to a brook in which the falls are not too great for trout to ascend, one not too anxious for big fish can pull out trout as fast as he pleases. But we let them all go and passed Shotgun Canyon and other euphonious tributaries, where the trout run over each other to get at your fly. The fishing in all these streams is fine, because nearly every one passes them, as we did, in the chase of some noble trout. Long was the ride we took over the old trail to Independence, past dozens of foaming brooks, through pine-filled glades, over open meadows and through the southern part of the Sequoia National Park, until we came to the Big Kern, the north fork of the Kern River. We found here a stream of some forty thousand inches roaring over huge granite boulders and whirling in pools of foam, and we concluded it was time to see how much reality there was in all this fair show. As this was the place where fishing and camping parties first reach the river, and it was the middle of the day, the time that I have always found trout very indifferent to the most attractive bait, I concluded not to mount my fly-rod until I saw results from the efforts of some one else. So I followed my friend, H. L. Story of Altadena, to the river. His first cast of a brown hackle fly brought a twelve-inch trout to the surface with such a rush that it missed the hook, but the fly had hardly struck the water on the return cast when a fish bit a trifle smaller, snapped it and ran off with it at a pace that for a moment looked as if he were several pounds heavier. He soon came out, and another was ready for his place on the hook in less than two minutes. Little difference did it make whether the fly danced on pool or ripple, depth or shallows, for within an hour that one hook had more trout than the party of six could eat, and as many more had been thrown back. I began at first by throwing back the smaller ones as my friend swung them in to me to take off. But I soon found that if

time they bite well. We found them also exceedingly gamy. The largest one I hooked, weighing over four pounds, took around in great style for nearly half an hour before I could get him to the side of the boat. He took a hundred and twenty odd feet of line at the first rush, after snapping a coachman fly almost as soon as it touched the water. My arm aches yet from working the reel fast enough to keep him from getting slack, and then he got it in spite of me, for he came back to the boat at a pace no reel could check. But I had seen him rise to the fly, caught him at the right time and hooked him firm, while good luck rather than good management anchored the hook in the grille of the fish's jaw. After playing tired several times and being brought to the boat, he darted away like a shot when we attempted to touch him. We found all the trout in this lake active and dashy, even the smallest being much like the vigorous trout of the Atlantic coast. Except in the immediate vicinity of Grant's Meadow, two miles above this lake, where so many camp on account of good feed for the horses and naturally fish except where others have transplanted. I found them abundant nearly a thousand feet above the meadow, and Mr. Story found them still a thousand feet higher where the stream was heading in snow banks. If the elevation of Long's Meadow is correctly given, this would make them over twelve thousand feet high, or higher than the highest point of the San Bernardino or Sierra Madre range. These elevations have been checked many times by many barometers, and as a tin cup full of coffee, the coffee pot itself and a big string of fish hanging under a tree at our camp all froze solid on the night we spent there (August 26), it is certainly very high. We found game very scarce. There are some deer on the high ridges, but it is like camping in Rubio Canyon and taking a morning hunt out of Mount Lowe. We saw but one deer along the trail and that was after stowing the rifle away in the pack after carrying it for two days without seeing anything. While it was reposing another day in the same innocuous desuetude, a cinnamon bear stood in the trail fifty yards ahead, eating berries. The great American pocket pistol was emptied at him by one of the party, but as there were no innocent bystanders about no blood was drawn. On the theory that lightning never strikes twice, the same place, I left my rifle still in the pack in about ten minutes a black bear was met in the trail eating wild cherries. The great American pocket pistol was again brought into requisition, but, as the women and children in the last pack train were two hours ahead and around a bend of the mountain, the corner was cheated of his fees. The big pine grouse of the mountains were always a little farther on, and the mountain quail was generally over the next ridge. Squirrels and pigeons were much more rare than I expected, and so were the small birds of the mountains. I saw a few specimens of the black woodpecker (Lewia's woodpecker) a few of Clarke's crow and the water ouzel that walks

and seems even to fly under water about as well as on land. At eleven thousand feet I saw my old boyhood friend, the woodchuck, fat and happy on climate, apparently for there was little else for him to live on. But on the whole the woods were very silent and neither birds nor animals were as plenty as in our own portion of the Sierra Nevada or in the Coast Range. The vegetation is substantially the same as south of the Tehachapi. We passed a grove of sequoias with many trees fifteen and one eighteen feet in diameter, and I found a pure white columbine on the top of Farewell Gap, with some aster and a pentstemon I have never seen before. But otherwise there was little difference. The formation, too, is the same granite as here, in about the same form. The main difference is in the stupendous size of the country. It is twice as high and apparently three or four times as wide as the Sierra Madre. At 11,000 feet, mountains by the score run 2000 feet higher, with many running to over 14,000, and though Whitney overtops them all at 15,500, there are many that can be told from it only by the barometer. We met parties returning from climbing Whitney, and as all complained of being "done up," we did not try it. The Sequoia National Park probably lies at a higher average elevation than any other part of North America, and north and south the Sierras can, at a distance, be seen falling away from it. Much of the scenery is fully equal to that of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. Around Kern Lake it cannot be excelled. In one place lower down the river you can look against the breast of a mountain that for 7000 feet seems almost perpendicular, yet on it you can see in tier upon tier the cedars, the pines, the oaks, the deciduous oaks, poplars and alders through the pines, and the cedars up through the hemlock, and then into the spruce, until, at timber line, even that becomes dwarfed out of sight, and the bare gray cliffs tower above all life. A trip into these mountains is most charming, though one should take plenty of time. The country is so vast that hurry means worry and weariness. The trails are all safe, and there is plenty of company there, for the people of the San Joaquin Valley prefer the summer of their mighty mountains to that of the seacoast. And no one can lie in the cool breezes, gaze on the gigantic hills and snatch the most charming of fish from the ice-cold waters without thinking their preference wise. T. S. VAN DYKE.

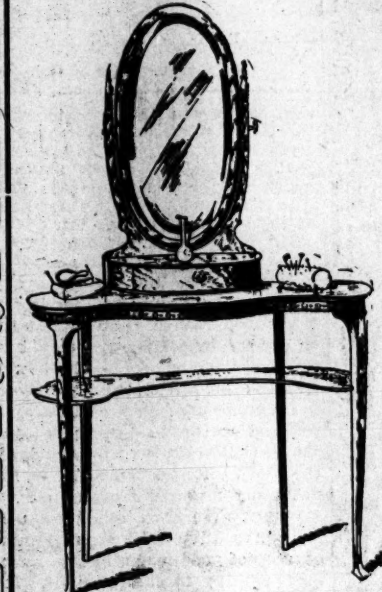
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WE WILL LEAD THE PROCESSION THIS FALL

THE FALL of '95' will, in many respects, be the brightest in the past several years. We will improve in this autumn display in many respects, by reason of the many new novelties that this autumn's fancies will introduce. They will all be here in their newness, and we now have on display many of the new creations; more are arriving, and we are ready to show you the new fall styles for MEN, BOYS and CHILDREN, in all qualities of clothing. MEN'S, LADIES' and CHILDREN'S SHOES are now on display, fashioned into all the new things that leather has produced. HATS and FURNISHING GOODS are among the new receipts, and we invite you to call upon us for your early fall requirements. In Merchant Tailoring Ideas we are up with the LARK OF SEASON, and the plumage of this FALL'S FANCIES are here in their brightest and best.

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The new fall furniture is coming in carload by carload. Wherever we can give you better stocks we are doing it. We could afford to be nothing short of the best furniture store in Los Angeles.

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But the season is propitious for the purchase of School Shoes. This week we shall place an army of our

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Office: Times Building.
N. E. corner of First and Broadway. Telephone numbers: Editorial 674; Business Office 39.
PRINCIPAL EASTERN AGENT: E. KATZ, 187 WORLD BUILDING, NEW YORK.

The Los Angeles Times

Founded December 4, 1881.

Volume XXIX. FOURTEENTH YEAR.
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THE GRAND CANYON—MORAN'S FAMOUS PAINTING.

The Grand Canyon of the Colorado River is confessedly the most stupendous, the most awful and sublime spectacle to be seen on the American continent. It surpasses all the most famous objects in nature, of a similar character, to be found in the Old World. It is, in fact, the one and unapproachable thing of its kind; its unique fame is as wide as are the borders of the Union, and has spread beyond the seas; it is world-wide.

Thomas Moran's famous painting of the Grand Canyon is a great masterpiece of art—the only attempt ever made to paint this mighty gorge on a large scale. His celebrated production is a rare art treasure.

In 1892 Mr. Moran went to the canyon commissioned to make studies for a great picture. He spent months thus occupied in that wilderness of Arizona. Having filled his artistic soul with a grand conception of a grand subject, and made the necessary sketches in black and white, and also in colors, he returned to his New York studio, went to work on his canvases, and finished the famous painting in time for exhibition at the World's Fair in Chicago, where it attracted unlined attention.

Later the painting was magnificently lithographed by a noted New York house upon the order of the passenger department of the Atlantic and Pacific Railway Company. The reproduction of the original was made under the direct supervision of Mr. Moran, and one stipulation in the contract required that each plate and the color produced by it should be satisfactory to the painter before the work of lithograph printing was proceeded with. It required more than a score of distinct stones and as many separate printings to produce the picture as it is today, and as The Times is prepared to offer it to subscribers as a premium. Of course, the expense of securing the original and then reproducing it in such a careful, thorough, artistic and elaborate manner was very great, making the cost of the lithograph far more than the average of such pictures.

Despite this fact, The Times has succeeded in securing this superb work of art for distribution to its patrons as a premium. This affords a rare opportunity for people of taste, culture and artistic appreciation to secure a great historical picture at small cost.

The lithograph is on a sheet 42x27 1/2 inches over all, the picture itself being 22 1/2x38 1/2 inches in size. It may be seen at the counting-room of The Times.

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MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

It is now generally recognized by students of social conditions that one of the most difficult problems with which the American people have to grapple is the government of our large cities, into which so great a proportion of the population of the country has been streaming during the past twenty years. The problem of managing these great centers of population may be said to be a new one, as far as the United States is concerned. It is not one which troubled the founders of the Union, because in those days Americans were largely a pastoral people, the leading cities of the country being what we should now call large towns, and the tenement houses, with their thickly-crowded population of the poor and vicious, had not yet been invented or thought of. Nowadays, when the urban population of the country represents so large a proportion of the whole, the problem has become so difficult a one as to tax the best efforts of our foremost statesmen and reformers. The difficulty is aggravated by the fact that not only is so large a proportion of the population congregated in a few great centers, but that practically the entire machinery of the national government is managed from those centers, the inhabitants of the "country districts" being regarded by the political manipulators much in the same light as is the granger from Potomac by the enterprising confidence man who makes his acquaintance on a New York thoroughfare.

One of the encouraging features in connection with this subject is the fact that some of the brightest minds in the nation are now grappling with it. Much space in the daily press is devoted to the discussion of municipal matters, and there are several publications in the East which are either devoted entirely to this subject, or make a specialty of it. This opens up a good prospect for reform that will reform, for when the American people set themselves in earnest to accomplish a reform they will do it. The only difficulty is to get them to spare enough time from their money-making to thoroughly consider any public question.

The problem of good government for our cities may appear a very complicated one on the surface, but in reality it is extremely simple; that is to say, provided good citizens can be induced to look at the matter from a strictly business standpoint, and apart from national politics. It is evident that as long as the citizens of a municipality can be divided at each election into two or more hostile camps they will be at the mercy of that other class which, although numerically inferior, has but one object in view, and that is—bribe. There was a time when these last named people used to fight on two sides during a municipal election, but they have learned a thing or two since then, and now work together in harmony—although they may pretend to differ on the surface—with the one unholy purpose of fleecing the taxpayer, who, to tell the truth, deserves to be fleeced, considering that it is entirely within his power to effect a thorough reform of this condition of affairs if he would only consent to turn aside for a few days in the year from the work of gathering personal wealth in order to secure the economical expenditure of that portion of the wealth which he and his fellow-citizens contribute toward the expenses of the city government.

To the average citizen, whose mind is not so thoroughly permeated with narrow personal bigotry that he cannot see straight, it seems unnecessary to insist upon the fact that national politics and the management of a municipality are two separate and distinct things. Indeed, a great majority of the respectable citizens will admit this proposition during twenty months of every two years, but as a rule, when the time of election comes around—when a new set of public servants are to be chosen to keep the books and clean the streets—it is astonishing how many of these same people sit quietly down and let the wool be pulled over their eyes by the frantic appeals of professional patriots who tell them they will be false to their principals, to their country, and even to their God, if they cast their vote for Mr. Jones as street superintendent, although he is in every way a first-class man for the position, when Mr. Smith, who is a little "off color," but belongs to the right national party, is a candidate for the office.

This is the most discouraging feature in connection with municipal government, and it is the one which those who are attempting to reform municipal affairs should use their best efforts to change. In point of fact, if we could only learn to look at the matter in a simple, straightforward manner, we should see that the management of a municipality, which means the keeping of the accounts of money contributed by taxpayers, and the ex-

pense of the same, the grading, paving, cleaning and sewerage of the streets, the lighting of the city and supplying of water, is like the conducting of a large commercial business and should be looked upon in that light. It is even considered by many to be extremely doubtful whether any person who does not contribute in some shape to the money that is thus expended should have a voice in its expenditure, which is about all a municipality amounts to. It is, however, not necessary to push the matter thus far, at present. What is desirable is to have the taxpayers of a city take the affairs of the municipality into their own hands, devoting thereto the same hard, business sense that they use in their own various lines of business, and insisting on getting good service with rigid economy instead of paying a man an amount five times what his services are worth because he happens to have a political pull and can secure a nomination.

When this time comes it will be considered an honor to serve as a member of the city government, and the best men in the city will be secured for those positions. Names for Mayor, Councilmen and officials will be selected, not in the heat of a political campaign, but at a meeting of thoroughly representative citizens and commercial bodies. Then, not before, we may hope to see a city government that is run on a thoroughly business-like and sensible plan.

It must be admitted that most of the leading cities of Europe, notably such cities as Glasgow, Birmingham and Berlin, are far ahead of American cities in the excellence of their methods of government. There is no reason why the United States, which has set such a brilliant example to other nations in national government, should remain behind in municipal reform, nor will it, if our public-spirited and patriotic citizens take the control of municipal affairs into their own hands.

MR. CLEVELAND'S NECK.

All the way from the classic precincts of Buzzard's Bay comes the news that "President Cleveland has been compelled to increase the size of his collar from No. 13 1/2 to No. 20. It is necessary to enlarge upon the profound significance of this announcement? It ought not to be. The person of keen perceptions will apprehend it without italics.

We have all been aware for a long time past that Mr. Cleveland possessed a superabundance of "neck," necessitating the use of an extremely large collar, but few of us were prepared for the really startling intelligence that it has grown half an inch since his departure from Washington to Buzzard's Bay. If we had been informed that his head had grown half an inch, or even an inch, in size, the information would not have been surprising; for Mr. Cleveland is known to be a great student, and a steady growth in the necessary size of his hat has come to be regarded as a matter of course. We can all remember when he wore a tile many, many sizes smaller than that which his cranium now fills so completely. But this neck enlargement is really something unaccountable. We had supposed that Mr. Cleveland's neck had reached its utmost possibility of growth.

We have said that the announcement is significant. It is. It indicates the possibility—or, rather, the probability of a proportionate corporeal growth or enlargement of the entire body. It is not evident, therefore, that if the neck has grown half an inch within three months the waist-measure must have grown at least a foot? The supposition is not only tenable but highly probable. In the absence of either confirmatory or negative information on the subject, it is certainly safe to assume that such is the case. So great an enlargement of the waist-measure would necessarily imply a corresponding increase of avoirdupois. It is therefore probable that Mr. Cleveland at the present moment would tip the scales at 400 pounds or thereabouts. Who shall say, that this plain evidence before him, that Mr. Cleveland is not a great man—one of the greatest of Americans living or dead.

There is nothing in the advices from Buzzard's Bay to indicate that the enlargement of Mr. Cleveland's neck is due to any abnormal conditions. On the contrary, the growth seems to have been natural as well as rapid. This fact goes to prove conclusively the healthfulness of Buzzard's Bay and its environs. We may therefore presume that the President will return to Washington reinvigorated in mind as well as in body, which will, of course, be a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Only one faint shadow crosses the pleasant picture. If Mr. Cleveland's avoirdupois has been increased by the salt breezes of Buzzard's Bay to the 400-pound limit, will not the added weight impair his running powers as a third-term Presidential candidate? There is some doubt as to whether he could have made the race successfully in any event; but with the handicap of many extra pounds of adipose tissue the case is different. It is perhaps not too much to say that a well-defined doubt will henceforward exist as to whether he can successfully make the race at all.

Thus the Iowa State Register on the failure of Sovereign's boycott order: "The Sovereign bank-note boycott failed to materialize. Bank notes were in great demand and no one is reported to have refused them. Sovereign's silly order served the good purpose of calling attention to the fact that the so-called labor leader and his boycott are played out. Every dog has his day, and this 'yaller' boycott dog has now had his. The utter irresponsibility of leaders like Sovereign has impressed itself upon all thinking people. Their high tide of power was with the Debs strike in Chicago. There they expended their last resource and made their last effective appeal. Laboring men have learned that there is no need to be gained by senseless agitation and reckless attacks upon property. Sovereign has been a little long in learning the fact that he is a thoroughly discredited community. The present appeal is the second one of Sovereign's which has been a disastrous failure. It is to be hoped he will have the good sense to keep still after this."

HOW WILL THIS DO?



As a preventive of "bicycle back" we recommend the above.

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According to the opinion of an American wheelman touring in Europe, "a road is that physical sign or symbol by which one may understand any age or people. If they have no roads they are savages, for the road is the creation of men, and the type of civilized society." It is to be feared that, if California were to be judged by the above criterion we would be found not many removes from a state of savagery. We have expended money enough to have built many hundreds of miles of good roads, but we have almost nothing to show for it. It is time for the adoption of intelligent methods which will give the people something for their money.

From returns received at the Interior Department it appears that there were manufactured in the United States, during the month of July, 365,728,647 cigars, 308,150,380 cigarettes, 22,057,443 pounds of tobacco, and more than one million pounds of snuff. During the same period last year the number of cigars manufactured was 2,000,000 less than the total given; of cigarettes there were not so many last year as this by quite half a million; of tobacco, the output in July, 1894, was smaller by 1,500,000 pounds than in July, 1895. These figures are not very encouraging for sumptuary reformers.

The New York Tribune notes that "a careless driver on Long Island has been fined \$25 for running into a bicycle ridden by a woman, and will also be sued for ruining the wheel. The evidence was strong against him, showing that he was on the wrong side of the road, and the jury had no hesitation in declaring him guilty. The incident is significant in itself, and also as showing that the prejudices which some Long Islanders entertain against bicycles is by no means universal." The bicycle has rights equal with those of any and all other vehicles on the public highways, and the sooner this fact is generally recognized the better.

At the next election the people of New York are to vote on a proposition to bond the State for \$9,000,000 for the purpose of deepening the Erie and other canals. There is considerable opposition to the scheme, and it will probably be voted down. If the amount named were spent on improving the highways of the State, the benefits to the whole people would be immediate, and would far exceed the amount of money expended.

The Times is in receipt of an anonymous communication in which an attempt is made to justify the flaunting of the red flag in the "Labor-day" parade. It ought to be known to everybody by this time that anonymous communications receive no attention from The Times. The name and address of the writer are required in all cases. Besides, we have no use for the red flag but to denounce its exhibition.

In the first race between the Defender and the Valkyrie II, held off Sandy Hook yesterday, the American yacht outstripped the Valkyrie III, winning the contest by 5 min. 49 sec. This is a splendid triumph for the Defender, and indicates that she will be, likely, barring accidents, to win the two more races necessary to retain the America's cup in this country.

An Eastern exchange says that "the women of Europe are more giddy over the bicycle than the women of America." It is not in evidence that there is any particular giddiness on the subject in this country, unless it be on the part of those who are just learning the rational, exhilarating and health-giving exercise.

It is announced by the management of the Atlanta Exposition that there

will be no advance of rates in hotels and boarding-houses during the exposition, and that the accommodations will be ample for all visitors. This is a wise plan, and if strictly adhered to will be greatly to the credit of Atlanta.

Secretary Olney is said to be a staunch supporter of the Monroe doctrine. If this fact were generally known it might help the Secretary's Presidential boomlet, which is just now in a somewhat dilapidated condition.

It doesn't require much to make the free-trade crowd happy nowadays. An increase of 10 per cent. in wages, in an establishment where there had previously been a reduction of 30 or 40 per cent., is sufficient to raise them to the seventh heaven of happiness.

Santa Ana is making arrangements for a grand bicycle blowout September 18, when the new athletic grounds in that city will be opened up with due pomp and splendor. Santa Ana has a number of fine equine racers and now it proposes to add a few masculine kings of the bicycle turf.

The Chicago Tribune expresses the opinion that "the carbonized kias goes properly with the high handshake." It may be fairly doubted, however, whether either "goes" very extensively in Chicago.

LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

South African Wines and Raisins Versus the California Product.
LONG BEACH, Sept. 4, 1895.—(To the Editor of The Times.) Permit me to thank you for the interesting article in the Mirror August 31 on South African fruit. May I beg a little space for a few facts which may tend to relieve the minds of viticulturists in this state. South African wine very largely took possession of the English market between thirty and forty years ago. I remember samples of it being sent to the board of guardians of the poor of Milton Union for supplying to those paupers for whom the doctor ordered it. One wine-drinking member pronounced it very poor in flavor and such as he would not drink, but the doctors said that its medicinal qualities were quite equal to Spanish wine. As since then not only has the member referred to died, but also his son, grandson, great grandchild, and her child, it must be nearly forty years ago. Messrs. Gilbey brought the wine very much before the public by bottling it and appointing agents (chiefly grocers) to sell by priced catalogues in which the seal and label was shown, differing for each different sort and quality. These agents were scattered all over England, and the price was about half that of European port and sherry, then in fashion. More than twenty-five years ago I dined with a gentleman from South Africa, who on being offered a glass of wine as Spanish port, said, "Very fair Cape," and remarked that as the first shipment of that wine had given a character for coarse flavor to the whole output, when by improved management and ageing in the wood, a finer flavor was produced, only the worst was sold as Cape, the improved being passed off as Spanish, being, as he assured me, equal to the very best.

At the Colonial Exhibition held in London about eight years ago, the South African raisins attracted great attention, and much business was done; so, as wine and raisins do not need refrigerators or cars or vessels, and are already in the English market, grape-growers have nothing to fear from South Africa, but the increasing supply which may come, but at present is doing exactly the reverse, as may be seen in the Imperial Institute Journal, which I am sending to you. "British South Africa" may be of interest.

Yours very truly,

ERNEST HARNETT.

King's Daughters.
The regular monthly meeting of the Central Circle of King's Daughters was held in the First Methodist Episcopal Church parlors yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Landt, first vice-president, acting in the absence of the president, Mrs. Birdsall. The reports from the several circles were read, respectively, and much interest was manifested in those of the day nursery and new Rescue Home.

The fourth annual assembly of King's Daughters for Southern California will be held in the First Baptist Church, this city, October 5, and all members of the order are expected to be present and gather inspiration for the coming year, through the representatives of the many busy circles, as they give detailed accounts of past efforts.

The Marquis Feri Beyroz, the artist, is to marry Miss Alice Strauss, daughter of the famous musician.

FLOATING FACTS.

The death of John Dunn, a Zulu chief, made orphans of seventy children.
Yachting costs William K. Vanderbilt \$160,000 a year.
Capt. John Himmman, a Coney Island life guard, has saved 113 lives.
Richard Reddicks of Pittsburgh has just celebrated his 130th birthday.
Sweden has a deaf and dumb corps of the Salvation Army. Four meetings are held weekly.

The last report of the Zurich penitentiary shows that forty-eight of the male convicts were "disciplined" for talking, while none of the female inmates had to be punished for the same offense.

During their recent round-up cattle-men in the vicinity of Lander, Wyo., discovered that \$200 worth of cattle had been stolen during the spring and summer. Investigation proved that the stock had been driven into Montana and the brand altered.

The newest question of German imperial import is, has the Emperor the right to preach from the pulpit? As he is the head of the Lutheran church in that country, it is contended that he may, if he choose, preach from the pulpit of any Lutheran church in Germany.
The Arabs who were at the World's Fair in Chicago have just sailed from Boston. They were over six months walking from Chicago to Boston, having lost all their wealth before leaving the former city. They departed from Boston on a cattle-ship, and on their arrival in London they will continue their journey on foot for home.

A peculiar blunder occurred in the engraving of the plate from which the reverse side of the \$5 silver certificates were printed. It will be noted that on the back of the certificate the word "trust" spelled "trust." On all the others the word is properly spelled.

Boy battalions have sprung up all over Spain since the little King has begun to grow up. They drill after school hours, and try to imitate their elders in all things. At Granada the school battalions mutinied recently because it did not receive its pay, went in a body to the newspaper office and proclaimed its grievances, then marched through the city streets smashing all the lanterns.

Gen. Annenkov, a Russian geographer, is preparing an atlas on a new principle. The places on the maps will be put down, not according to actual distance from a standard point, but according to the ease of transportation. New York, for instance, will be nearer to London than Rochester in Kent, as it costs less to ship food across the Atlantic than to send a twenty-eight miles by rail to London.

MEN.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., although only 21 years of age, relieves his father of most of the cares of his great business.

A full-blooded Cherokee Indian named Wahoochee is holding Christian revival services at Thomasville, Ga., and drawing immense crowds. He is said to be a very successful evangelist.

M. Louis Coulon, a distinguished French lawyer, has a beard nearly eight feet in length. Unfortunately he stands less than 5 feet 6 inches, and is compelled to wear his unique adornment in coils around his neck.

Rabah, now the head of the Sultanate of Bornu, Africa, was at one time a slave. He is a full-blooded negro of gigantic stature, and is said to be possessed of immense treasures of gold, silver and ivory.

In his old age Donald G. Mitchell, who won fame under the pen name of "K. Marvel," devoted himself to landscape gardening, and New Haven's beautiful parks are evidence of his ability in this direction.

Over one hundred negro students live in the Paris Quartier Latin. They come chiefly from Haiti and the French colonies of Guadeloupe and Guyane. The Haitians are well educated, and their government pays them \$30 a month while abroad. They have a newspaper of their own, La Fraternite.

George A. Sala of the London Daily Telegraph is considered the best after-dinner speaker in England.

The De Reszkes are devoted to cycling and recently took a trip together from their Polish estate to Mont Dore by wheel.

Henry James, the novelist, has become an expert bicycle rider. He is spending his vacation wheeling through England.

It costs something to have an Emperor for a friend. The recent visit of Kaiser William to Lord Londale cost, it is said, \$200,000.

Another King who has a hard time up in the world is King Albert, who is trying to dispose of some of his real estate to a cash purchaser.

An American who recently chatted with Mr. Gladstone at Harewood says the Grand Old Man's voice and bearing show no signs of age. His face is that of an old man, but if a listener shut his eyes he would feel as if he were being addressed by a man in the very prime of life.

Stenitz, the chess player, sometimes becomes so absorbed in considering the problem that he will stand still in the most crowded thoroughfare. It is related of him that on one occasion he caused such an obstruction that a policeman told him to move. "Excuse me," replied the champion, absently, "but it is your move."

WOMEN.

Miss Virginia Fair is an expert ventriloquist.
A woman has just been appointed assistant city treasurer of San Francisco. Mrs. Leda Eames Wood of Worcester, Mass., celebrated her one hundred and first birthday last week. She is still active and vigorous.
Mrs. Wentworth, a Philadelphia widow, surprised her friends by decorating her bicycle with crepe when she went cycling a few days after the death of her husband.
A movement is being started in the South to erect a monument to the memory of Anne Lee Carter, the mother of Gen. Robert E. Lee.
In Chattanooga, Judge Wilbur has just held that no man can be arrested the bathing suit the wearer cannot be prosecuted. There has been no law passed defining how much bathing suit a woman shall wear, and he does not propose to fix the limit.

SMILES.

(Farper's Round Table.) Sammy. Who is the father of his country?
Jimmie. George Washington.
Sammy. Correct. Who is his uncle?
Jimmie. Why I don't know.
Sammy. Uncle Sam.

(Life.) "He dropped me for a girl with more money." "Yes; but that's no sign he doesn't love you."

(Atlanta Constitution.) "Jones is a chronic candidate. To my certain knowledge he was running thirty years ago!" "Where was that?" "In the war."

(Judge.) "Papa," said Benny Bloomer, "what does the word sophistry mean?" "Sophistry, Benny," replied Mr. Bloomer, "is the other fellow's argument."

(Washington Star.) "Some girls," said Uncle Henry, "imagine or man is a gwine ter make a good husband simply because he's read the same novels that she has."

(Half Holiday.) She (intensely musical.) O! You can't think how I love this song; listen, now he's coming to the refrain.
He (intensely bored.) Refrain? How I wish to goodness he would.

A warrant for Albright.
A warrant was issued yesterday for the arrest of Albert H. Albright, the husband of the unfortunate woman who was compelled to seek lodging at the City Jail for herself and babes two weeks ago, on account of her husband's failure to provide for his family. Mrs. Albright has since obtained employment, but has been dogged around and threatened by her husband, until she has at last been compelled to ask that he be imprisoned or put under bonds to keep the peace. Mrs. Albright has now nearly enough money to pay her passage East, and expects to start for Nashville, Tenn., next Thursday.

Had His Pocket Picked.
The lost pocketbook, mentioned of which was made in The Times yesterday, as having been found and left at the police station, was identified yesterday by H. E. Adams, a guest at the Hollenbeck Hotel, as his property. It contained a check for \$100, and some valuable papers and was found on a pile of dirt at Spring and First streets by Officer Cleitie. It was open when it was found, and it is said that it had been picked. Mr. Adams said it contained some money when he lost it, and he is satisfied that his pocket was picked.

A School-house Burglar.
Sheriff Nichols of Santa Ana arrived in the city yesterday evening, from El Monte, with Fred Shuh, one of the three boys who broke into a schoolhouse in Orange county and stole some books and fixtures. The youth was locked up in the City Jail last night, and the Sheriff will proceed to Santa Ana with his prisoner today.

Went to Providencia Ranch.
Members of the Board of Supervisors visited the Providencia ranch yesterday for the purpose of investigating the petition of a water company for a franchise to lay down pipes for the laying of pipes at certain places along the public road.

A Gold Watch Stolen.
J. W. Woodruff, who lives at No. 941 South Hill street, reported yesterday the loss of a hunter-case gold watch which he was at the circus. The timepiece was taken from his pocket and the chain attached to it was left dangling.

"The Best Do Not Excel It."
(Norwich (Ct.) Bulletin.) The Los Angeles Times is an enterprising paper. Its Midsommer Number contains thirty-six (thirty-six) pages, of seven columns each, profusely illustrated. The best and biggest papers of New England do not excel it in any way.

DAILY HINTS
FOR HOUSEKEEPERS, AND PRACTICAL HEALTH ALLENDAR.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 8
Temperature yesterday: Maximum, 76 deg.; minimum, 54 deg.; character of weather, clear.

That day is best wherein we give A thought to other's sorrow; Forgetting self.

BREAKFAST: Melons. Oatmeal and Cream. Baked Potatoes. Fried Oysters. Rolls. Raspberry Jam. Coffee.

DINNER: Cold Tongue. Lobster Salad. Gingered Peas. Spinach. Creamed Potatoes. Olives. Corn on Cob. Cranberry Jelly. White Bread. Peach Ice-cream. Apples. Raisins.

LUNCH: Bread and Butter. Stewed Prunes. Cold Cake. Tea.

GINGERED PEARS.
Four pounds hard pears, peeled and chopped fine; four pounds sugar; six lemons, sliced and seeds removed; one half pound sugared ginger. Put in layers and let stand over night; then cook slowly about three hours.

To make a person conscious at every thing some personal fault or deficiency is to bring unnecessary pain to this person. It is a spirit that should not prevail in the ideal home.

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Success has come to Cleveland's baking powder, because it is a pure cream of tartar powder. Only a rounded spoonful is required, not a heaping spoonful. It never fails.

The best that money can buy.
Cleveland's Baking Powder
It is Pure and Sure.
Bread and cake made with it keep their natural freshness and flavor. It is full weight, and full strength until all used.
Cleveland Baking Powder Co., New York, Successors to Cleveland Brothers.

About the HEATERS



The Gustave Frohman Company has proved a big card for the Burbank, packed house having been the rule during the past week, which "Jane" has been presented, with Anna Parker in the title role. This evening "The Colonel's Wives" will receive its initial production in this city. This play by Sedley Brown is said to be even funnier than "Jane". It deals with an army officer whose wife has departed on a missionary trip, and is supposed to be lost at sea. The colonel marries a woman many years his junior, under the agreement that they shall pass as father and daughter, and that their marriage shall not be known before a year from the time of their nuptials. The wife is a confirmed coquette, and carries on a flirtation with three cadets, but the husband's position does not permit him to protest, although he is insanely jealous. To even up matters, he pretends to fall in love with a widow who wears bloomers. At this juncture his first wife appears on the scene, which complicates matters, and a divorce from the second wife results. A female detective, who is long on theories, adds to the fun of the comedy, and the performance is said to keep the audience in an uproar of merriment.

Miss Parker will appear on the stage on a very swell bicycle, and a still swifter suit of bloomers. A combination of which will doubtless cause a sensation among the women devotees of the wheel. Miss Parker, as Marjory, is said to have a role in which she is even better than Jane, and that is saying much, as she is particularly efficient in the latter character. "The Colonel's Wives" will go all the week, with the usual Saturday matinee.

The regular weekly change of bill takes place at the Orpheum tomorrow night, and, as usual, there will be new faces and an entirely new lot of specialties. A big card for the week is promised in "The Mystery of the Orpheum," a comedy in which a comedian who is spending a vacation in the city, after a laborious season of three years in the East. Mr. Rochester visits the Orpheum, and after years since with the Duff Opera Company and also as principal comedian of the Nellie McHenry company. During his brief engagement at the Orpheum, Mr. Rochester will be heard in humorous stories, a recitation with orchestral accompaniment and will render sundry comic and topical songs, that are entirely new here. He is said to be a travesty artist who is declared to be a remarkably clever entertainer, also begins an engagement Monday night.

The people who remain are well worth seeing more than once. Mons. Guibal and Mlle. Ortiz, the mystics, begin their second and final week in an entire change of program. The Metropolitan three have made a hit with their well-rendered songs, and will be heard in a new musical budget. That odd pair, Crimmins and Gore, an unusually capable grotesque team, are to appear tomorrow night in their greatest sketch, "What are the Wild Waves Saying?" as played by them for a number of seasons with big success. Lily Mason, who sings descriptive and topical ballads extremely well, has a new programme of the latest English successes, and Gilbert and Goldie, whose popularity is perennial, are to appear in their latest original sketch, "The Swell and the Tramp." There will be the usual performances this afternoon and tonight.

THE LOUNGER IN THE LOBBY.

Sothen is said to earn between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year.

Camille d'Arville will send out two companies this season, one of which she proposes to head.

Clara Morris will open her season September 16, under the direction of Jean H. Williams.

Georgia Cayvan is exploring the forest of Pontalieu on a wheel with a party of friends.

Elwyn A. Barron is dramatizing George Eliot's "Romola." Julia Marlowe Tabor is to appear in the title role.

Mascagni's new opera, "Zanetto," is founded on Coppe's poem, "Zanetti," an English version of which graceful piece was recently performed in London.

Joseph F. Sheehan, last season leading tenor with the Bostonians, has signed to sing the part of Prince Herold in "Rob Roy." Mr. Sheehan replaces Mr. Berthall.

Joseph Arthur proposes to put into French and present "Linsey-Woolsey" at the Aubigne in Paris. His "Blue Jeans" will be presented at the London Adelphi in December.

Richard Mansfield announces an entirely new repertoire for this season. It will include his new plays, "The Son of Don Juan," "The House of the Wolf," and "A Society Highwayman."

A theatrical man comes proudly forth with an idea of his calling. He is building a new theater, and it is his thoughtful purpose to include a nursery in the plans. He should also have a bicycle room.

John Philip Sousa's new comic opera, "El Capitán," on which he is now busily engaged, will be produced by the De Wolf Hopper Opera Company at Boston, in the Tremont Theater, April 13, 1896. Mr. Sousa will be present at the first performance.

William Archer, the London critic, closes an article laudatory of Dunc's genius with these words: "The critic would be a hypocrite indeed who should pretend that his admiration for this actress was entirely unconnected with any sense of physical charm."

Edward J. Bell, long identified with A. M. Palm's famous stock company, is an inmate of a retreat for the insane in Hartford, Ct. Mr. Bell is said to be slowly improving, but there seems to be little hope of his ever recovering his reason.

Alma Webster Powell, a young American singer, had made a successful operatic debut at Frankfurt-on-the-Main. She sang the role of the Queen of the Night in Mozart's "Magic Flute" in the original key. Miss Powell is said to have an extraordinary equipment.

"Hansel and Gretel," Humperdinck's fairy opera, is about to be produced at Daly's Theater. The cast will be made up in England and will be headed by the two principals of the original London company. The orchestra will number fifty musicians and will be conducted by Anton Seidl.

Louis James will give particular attention this season to the production of a new play. It is a free adaptation of "Marmion." The play follows the story of the poem very closely, commencing with the departure of Marmion from Henry VIII's mission to James IV of Scotland, and ending with the battle of Flodden Field and the death of Marmion. The principal deviation from the original story is in the scene on Flodden Field. Here the playwright brings Marmion and DeWinton together. Marmion is killed by treachery and DeWinton

is robbed of his revenge, but not before he has been cleared of the false charges that Marmion had lodged against him.

Mr. and Mrs. Kendal have just set down on their journey to their brand new luxurious house in Portland Place, London, bought with crisp American greenbacks. Mrs. Kendal, however, comfortable though she may be, cannot rest without acting, and "discussing."

In September the interesting couple will start upon a tour of the provinces with a revival of "The Merry Widow" and a new play by Sidney Grundy.

The Paris municipality, it may be remembered, lately considered seriously the question of a municipal opera, and it is now said that the plan proposed contemplates the erection and subvention of a theater to be devoted to musical drama in every shape, from grand opera to operetta, the repertoire to consist of known works as well as new compositions. It is expected that the plan will be approved by the City Council.

The text of Massenet's new opera, "Cendrillon," is by Henry Cain, the author of the libretto of "La Navarraise." The old Cinderella story is blended by Mr. Cain with a love intrigue. The fairy tale of Cinderella has attracted several composers, as Rossini, whose Cenerentola furnished Lablache with one of his best roles. Besides Rossini, Laroette in 1759, Steibelt in 1809, and Nicolò in 1810 have composed operas on the same subject.

The famous Lasso, the completely abandoned his artistic profession. He intends to manage himself the large iron works of which he is the proprietor at Chaumelle, near Bethoull. Since his return from America he has declined all offers of engagements, saying that he is devoting himself to chemistry, zoology, and geology. Science, he writes, has conquered art; music now occupies the second place in my life; as regards the theater memory is the only bond which unites me to it.

A coterie of theatrical people calling themselves the Orpheum Bicycle Troubadours will make a tour a-wheel to the Atlanta Exposition, leaving Los Angeles, September 21 via Fresno and Phoenix, Ariz., thence over the Southern Pacific as far as New Orleans. The party will consist of Lillian Mason, now singing at the Orpheum; Pauline Claire, J. W. Campbell, W. F. Gillmore, Charles Bates and E. A. Leopold. The advance representatives, J. W. Roscoe, will travel by rail, and arrange for entertainments to be given at various points on the route eastward.

The different characters in "The Wizard of the Nile," the comic opera in which Frank Daniels will star this season, and their distribution are as follows: Kibosh, a magician, traveling through Egypt with a variety of conjuring tricks; Abydos, his assistant, Margaret Raven; Ptolemy, King of Egypt; Walter Allen; Cheops, the royal weather prophet; Allison Casavant; Pharrigan, music teacher to Cleopatra the Princess; Dorothy Morton; Simoona, Queen of Egypt; Mary Palmer; Odaliska, an Egyptian beauty; Howard, the English Consul; Captain of the Guards; Caludia Carlet. The chorus includes Egyptian nobles, guards, galley slaves, boatmen, executioners, policemen and citizens among the men and women.

The London correspondent of the New York World writes: "The foremost of English theatrical critics stated in the most widely circulated of London newspapers that English actors are doing well to do well to attend the performance of an American theatrical company in order to learn how to speak English correctly. This is the opinion of Clement Scott says in the Daily Telegraph of the Daily company. Of their rendition of 'The Two Gentlemen of Verona' he writes: 'The gift of a sensitive English ear was the rare gift of elocution. There was scarcely an outflow of the lowest grade who could not speak better than the English actors, for the very good reason that they have all been taught to speak, whereas the young English actor thinks will all come to him.'"

The education is not to be despised, and it delighted the ear tortured with the "false quantities" of the English dramatic art."

A humorous incident occurred at one of the first rehearsals of Edwin Milton Royle's new play, "Mexico." There is a very strong situation in the play, where the hero, thinking she has been deceived by the hero of the play, tears up a letter he has just handed her and indignantly throws the fragments in his face. Royle (the hero) had handed to Mrs. Royle (the heroine) a letter, which at the appropriate moment she tore up and dashed in his face, and was proceeding with the balance of the scene when she noticed him stoop, and with anxiety depicted on his countenance, pick up the scattered fragments of paper. She was about to inquire if there was anything wrong, when Mr. Royle exclaimed in tones of sincere distress, "Good heavens, you have torn up my wish!" He had inadvertently handed her an envelope containing a set of whiskers carefully made for the character he was to impersonate, and in perfect innocence she had torn them to pieces.

KILLED BY A RUNAWAY.

Sad Death of Stanley Latspich by Accident Yesterday.

Stanley Latspich, 8 years old, and the only son of J. O. Latspich, died last night as a result of injuries received yesterday.

The lad was riding in a grocery delivery wagon near Seventh and Olive streets shortly before noon yesterday.

A team of mules attached to a wagon, from which had been unloaded some brick for a building being put up at that corner became frightened and started to run away.

Seeing the driverless team running toward him the boy jumped out from the rear of the wagon in which he was riding, and attempted to cross the street in front of the team. In some way he fell, and before he could get out of the way, a wheel of the heavy wagon had run over his back.

The boy was taken to the home of his parents at No. 845 South Flower street.

Dr. John R. Colburn, the family physician, was called and the lad's sufferings were relieved as much as could be.

The marks of a wheel were visible on the boy's back and he was internally injured, the latter, it is believed, causing his death. He died at about 6 o'clock last evening. The coroner was notified.

Rare Chance for Ladies.

Beautiful, fancy tortoise-shell pins selling at cost and actually below so as to reduce our large stock. Don't fail to select your choice. The best hair ornaments, 50c; milk baths, 50c; manicuring, two operations a week, 50c; face bleaching in three treatments, without making the skin sensitive; electrolysis of superfluous hair, moles and naevus; hairdressing, 50c; shampooing and electric scalp treatments for falling hair. Renowned makers of hair, he, goods of every description. Leading hairdressing and toilet parlors. Imperial Hair Bazaar, Nos. 224-226 West Second street. Tel. No. 1155.

SANTA MONICA'S RACES TODAY.

The Southern Pacific will run a special train after the races for Los Angeles, leaving Santa Monica at 6:45 p.m.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Roll Baking Powder



Miss Innes gave a charming card party yesterday afternoon at her home on Carroll Avenue, in honor of her cousin, Miss Jane Innes, of Lawrence, Kan. Miss Innes was assisted in receiving by Misses Innes, Pease and Frager. Miss Hall, presided at the punch bowl. The cards were artistic affairs of rough paper in the form of hearts, daintily painted in water colors and tied with white satin ribbons. The house was prettily decorated with roses and papyrus.

Miss Innes was daintily pretty in a gown of white lawn, with trimmings of broad white satin ribbons. The first prize, a silver Tilly shoehorn, was won by Miss Fairchild, and the second, a cut-glass vinaigrette, by Miss Katherine Johnson. The guests were: Misses Pease, Frager, Potter, Botsford, Kimball, Gridley, Harry, Vezzie, Robert Widney, Foster, the Misses Jane, Anna, Jess, Hall, Foster, Edna, Betts, Harriet Smith, Melzer, Bugbee, Katherine Johnson, Howes, Kregolo, Helen Kemper, Maude Newell, Lempi, Gay, Gertrude, Mabel, Luitweller, Ida White, Mullins, Frankenstein, Ida Menifree, Whitely, the Misses Behman, Misses Cockins, Bloomfield, the Kimball, the Misses Wellborn and the Misses Fairchild.

A PLEASANT PARTY.

Miss Georgia Basserman entertained delightfully Friday evening at her residence on North Hope street. The rooms were prettily decorated with flowers, and pepper boughs. The evening was pleasantly spent with music, games and dancing. The list of guests included Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. George Basserman, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Titus, Mr. and Mrs. Lamott, the Misses Baker, Ida Fisch, Julia Susskind, Lucille Dixon, Eva Linde, Katie Basserman, Allison Warren, Lizzie Busch, Magdalene Etchemendy, Marguerite Rice, Stella Schmidt, Cornelia Dolter, Mariana Etchemendy, Lotie, Carrie Etchemendy, Minnie Gollmer, Amelia Gollmer, Una, Frazier, Mildred Lamott, Bell Baswitz, and Messrs. D. P. Long, Alarmon, Allison Warren, Michael Amestoy, Paul Kiefer, John Laronde, Reuben Schmidt, Peter Amestoy, Lester Kavanaugh, Walter Brown, Miss Padgham, Bryan Dennis, Mark Jossion, Joe Amestoy, John Korbel, Sylvan Susskind, Harry Dennis, Louis Baswitz.

DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS.

The first organization of the Daughters of Veterans in the State of California was effected last week and designated as the Mamie Perry Wood Tent, No. 1, of the National Alliance Daughters of Veterans of California, with the following officers: President, Mrs. W. H. Ryan; senior vice-president, Miss Floy Adams; junior vice-president, Miss Daisy Bonner; chaplain, Miss Kitty Murray; treasurer, Miss Eva Kliff; secretary, Miss Grace Holcomb; inner guard, Mrs. Anna E. Thompson; outside guard, Miss Lena True; trustees, Miss L. M. Comey, Mrs. Mary E. Cheney and Mrs. W. H. Ryan. The gift of a seal, Messrs. James Bonner, T. Gray and L. A. Holcomb. The society commences under favorable auspices, and bids fair to rank high among the patriotic orders of the city. It embraces all daughters and granddaughters of veterans and admits as honorary members all old soldiers and their sons, against whom there are no moral objections. Its place of meeting is Music Hall, on the second and fourth Thursday evening of each month.

A SENSIBLE FAD.

That new fad now creating so much enthusiasm in London, lessons in the art of walking gracefully, has appeared in this city, with Miss Anna Cash of Bonallio avenue as instructor. She proposes to form classes of ten and give practical instruction in the art of walking gracefully to teach women and girls to walk instead of to amble, how to keep the proper position of their figure, and peregrinate in the most graceful and attractive manner.

A SURPRISE.

Will A. Strong was pleasantly surprised last Tuesday evening, at his home on Alvarado street. Delightful music was furnished for dancing. Those present were the Misses Strong, Hattie Strong, Easton, Kempe, Regua, Fairchild, Helen Fairchild, Messrs. E. P. Strong, R. Garrett, L. L. Brown, Will Strong, Hutchison, Brazelton, Brown, Easton, Kemper, Regua and Joyce.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Sale left yesterday for a short visit to Coronado.

Mrs. R. W. Phelps of Ingraham street is at home on Long Beach.

Miss Bertie Phelps is visiting friends in Oakland.

The engagement is announced of Miss Clementine B. Conrad, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Conrad, to C. S. Vance, United States Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue of this city. The marriage will take place sometime in November.

The Misses Mabel, Blanche and Hazel Brobst returned home Saturday, after a delightful stay of three weeks at Camp Esperanza, Catalina.

Mrs. M. M. Shaw will return about September 19, after an extended visit in Detroit, Chicago and the principal cities of the East. She will be accompanied by Miss Emma F. Deike and Miss Edith Nicholson of Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lacy and family will go to Santa Monica tomorrow for a week or two.

Mr. and Mrs. George King returned Saturday from Europe and will spend a short time at Santa Monica.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Gossnell of No. 1138 South Flower street have returned from Catalina Island.

The Assistance League will meet next Saturday at the residence of Mrs. Van Dyke, No. 321 North Olive street.

Miss Lena I. Cressey of No. 855 South Flower street, went to South Riverside yesterday for a week's visit with her grandfather, Capt. E. B. Alderman.

The Primary Sunday-school Teachers' Union met Thursday to consider plans

for giving a reception to primary workers, superintendents and pastors, in the near future. Officers for the coming year are to be elected at the next meeting, September 15, when plans for the reception will be decided upon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Jones have removed to No. 1008 West Seventh street. Supervisor E. S. Field has removed his family to No. 1340 Carroll avenue.

Miss Olga Dorn leaves today for San Francisco on her way to Japan, to join her brother, Lieut. E. J. Dorn.

Prof. and Mrs. E. W. Payne will give a class reception next Tuesday evening.

The Ebell meetings will be held this year in the Downey House, on Main street, between Third and Fourth streets, where the club have taken several pleasant rooms. The first regular meeting will be held last Saturday in September.

Mrs. Stillman Drane of East California street, Pasadena, expected to start for Minneapolis last Friday with her mother, Mrs. Stillman, who has been entirely helpless for five months with a fracture of a fractured hip. There is no hope of her recovery.

Miss Jessie Osgood has returned from a two weeks' visit in Ontario and Portersville.

Mrs. J. N. Jennings of No. 407 North Pearl street has returned from her visit to the north.

Mrs. Richard L. McKnight will sing a solo this evening at Simpson Tabernacle.

The Misses Minnie and Kate Lampman returned yesterday from a visit of six weeks and a fractured hip. There is no hope of her recovery.

Mrs. L. V. Voorhees will go north today, to visit friends in San Francisco and Oregon, for six weeks.

Mrs. H. V. Yerges and daughter, Ruth, are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Jay Adams in their cottage at Santa Monica.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS

The comic opera "La Mascotte" will be given at the Los Angeles Theater next Friday and Saturday evenings, under the personal direction of Mr. Modini-Wood, with the following cast:

Bettina, Mlle. Isidora Martinez; Flammetta, daughter of Lorenzo XVII, Anna Simpson; Pippo, a shepherd, Fred W. Huntley; Lorenzo XVII, Prince of Piombino, Fred R. Sullivan; Rocco, a farmer, George A. Dalton; Frederick, Prince of Piombino, Miss Betty; Carlo, a page to Prince Lorenzo, Miss Maude Friel; Antonio, Miss Dalton; Francesca, Miss Brown; farmers, peasants, soldiers, besides a large chorus.

The chorus is said to be the strongest ever used in a local production of comic opera, and consists of picked voices.

Mrs. Jessie Padgham-Conant, who has recently come from Chicago, where she has sung the role of Bettina, but, owing to her illness, Mr. Modini-Wood was obliged to find a substitute, and finally persuaded Mlle. Martinez to sing the part.

Prof. E. D. Wyckhoff, who has accepted a call from the Emmanuel church to the position of organist, has recently come from Chicago, where he was engaged in teaching piano, organ and voice culture for a number of years. He comes highly recommended by Clarence Edley and many eminent instructors of Chicago and Boston.

Miss Blanche Rogers will play at the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church today in the absence of Miss Edith Haines, who has gone to San Diego.

Miss Alice Coleman of Pasadena leaves Tuesday for Boston, where she will continue her studies with B. J. Lang.

"Mamma's Two Boys" is the title of a new waltz song and chorus composed by Mrs. Agnes Hoel Shores of Grand Junction, Cal., who is now visiting friends in this city.

WEST LOS ANGELES.

Mrs. A. H. Reppy, who has been visiting with Mrs. E. W. Granis for the past few weeks, has returned to her home in Washington, D. C. She praises California very highly.

C. C. Carpenter and family have returned from their outing at Redondo Beach.

Ira Phillips is building a handsome residence on Adams street. The foundation is high and built of Arizona brownstone.

The first issue of the University Courier of this school year, is out. It is published weekly by students of the university.

A Prize Medal.

The silver medal given at the nineteenth century contest held in the Tabernacle at Long Beach, September 3, was awarded to Mrs. Zeigler of Alamitos. The judges were the Rev. Dr. Wells, Rev. Kendall of the Congregational Church and Mrs. Tait of Long Beach, and was presented in a graceful manner by the Rev. Mr. Fisher, pastor of the Tabernacle. The net proceeds of the Quacian programme were donated to the Library Association at Alamitos and the W.C.T.U. of Long Beach to be equally divided between them.

TODAY'S CONCERT AT SANTA MONICA.

By the superb Los Angeles Military Band: March—"The Honey Moon" (Rosny); Overture—"La Gazza Ladra" (Rossini); Waltz—"Boden-Baden" (Bosquet); Potpourri—"This and That" (Beyer); Selection—"Pirates of Penance" (Sullivan); Sextette from "Linda" (Donizetti); Descriptive—"Mill in the Valley" (Grove); Gavotte—"Forget Me Not" (Gies); Overture—"Harmone" (Mendelssohn); "Hash" (Douglas); Selection—"Lovers" (Donizetti); Lancers—"Our Partner" (Wagenaar).

We will run a special service of fast trains. Time-table in this paper. Southern Pacific's round trip, 50 cents.

U. S. HOTEL, rooms \$2 per week and up.

Enough To Set You Thinking.

These are just a few prices on one line of goods we sell, but it shows about how the price wind blows. It's enough to set you thinking.

Ladies' Rubber Gloves, 90c.

Two-quart Fountain Syringes, only 65c.

Four-quart Fountain Syringes, only 75c.

Two-quart Hot Water Bottle, only 65c.

Four-quart Hot Water Bottle, only 75c.

SALE & SON.

H. M. 220 South Spring Street.

Most Perfect Made.

40 Years the Standard.

Imitators

Every step of the Keeley system of curing inebriety has been imitated by some irresponsible person. Fake institutes abound, living off the well-earned reputation of the Keeley treatment. This only proves that there is merit in the genuine Keeley Chloride of Gold. Be sure you get the genuine Keeley treatment. It's a good thing to avoid any man, store or institute who

Try to Copy.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE,
Corner N. Main and Commercial Streets,
Over Farmers' and Merchants' Bank.

GIVEN AWAY

This week we give to every purchaser of \$2.50 worth of goods

A Half-Dozen Nice Flint-Glass Tumblers

Special Sale on Ladies' Handkerchiefs at Five Cents.
These goods are a new lot and are extra value.

Chenille Portieres, per pair.....	\$1.90
An extra-nice Lace Curtain, per pair.....	.95
Gents' Underwear, a suit.....	.80
Gents' Underwear, all-wool, a suit.....	1.25
Ladies' Black Hose, two pair for.....	.25
An elegant Dinner Set.....	5.50
Roasted Java and Mocha Coffee, per pound.....	.30

Our Prices on all goods will please you.

Broadway Department Store.

J. A. WILLIAMS & CO., Proprietors.

Autumnal harvest

"Coming Events Cast Their Shadows Before."



OUR Millinery harvest has been garnered well—We have reaped from the richest millinery fields in the world—We have brought flowers from France—Ribbons from England—Feathers from Africa—Birds and plumes from India—We have touched it all with American wisdom—and with the smallish Zobel prices—Except the French Pattern Hats you may see everything tomorrow that opening day will show—We want a great crowd of lookers—We want you to see the Zobel mastery early—We want you to just drop in tomorrow—You, too, may reap a millinery harvest.

HUD ZOBEL, The Wonder 219 SOUTH SPRING STREET.

Enough

To Set You Thinking.

These are just a few prices on one line of goods we sell, but it shows about how the price wind blows. It's enough to set you thinking.

Ladies' Rubber Gloves, 90c.

Two-quart Fountain Syringes, only 65c.

Four-quart Fountain Syringes, only 75c.

Two-quart Hot Water Bottle, only 65c.

Four-quart Hot Water Bottle, only 75c.

SALE & SON.

H. M. 220 South Spring Street.

Most Perfect Made.

40 Years the Standard.

WE SELL THE

KNOX
HAT.

The Leading Hat of the world. If you want correct styles see our Knox Hats. We are the sole agents.

SIEGEL

Under Nadeau Hotel.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

TRIAL JURORS WERE DRAWN FOR THE ENSUING TERM.

A Petition Filed for the Guardianship of Elsie Shipton—Four Supreme Court Decisions.

Street-sweeping Demands Denied by the Finance Committee—Littigation Will Doubtless Ensnare.

An Unusual Request is Made of the City Council—Stereopticon Views Desired by a Traveling Lecturer—Clerk's Report.

The Finance Committee yesterday prepared a report recommending that demands of the street-sweeping contractor, amounting to \$319.30, be denied. The Board of Public Works prepared a supplemental report recommending that proposals for an electric-railway franchise on Eighth street be advertised for.

AT THE CITY HALL.

CITY CLERK'S REPORT.

Matters to be Brought Before the City Council.

City Clerk Luckenbach has prepared the following report which will be presented to the City Council at the next meeting of that body:

"The City Clerk begs leave to report as follows:

"In the matter of the sewerage of Downey avenue and other streets, notice of street work was published August 27. No protests have been received. Proof by affidavit of the posting and publishing of all ordinances and notices required being on file, Council acquired jurisdiction on September 7 to pass the final ordinance. It will now be in order for your honorable body, if you so see fit, to pass the ordinance ordering the work, which said ordinance is herewith submitted.

"In the matter of the improvement of San Pedro street, from Sixteenth to Washington street, notice of street work was published August 27. Time for protest expired August 27. No protests have been received. Proof by affidavit of the posting and publishing of all ordinances and notices required being on file, Council acquired jurisdiction on September 7 to pass the final ordinance. It will now be in order for your honorable body, if you so see fit, to pass the ordinance ordering the work, which said ordinance is herewith submitted.

"In the matter of the improvement of Twelfth street, from the east line of Burlington avenue to the west curb line of Burlington avenue, notice of street work was published August 27. Time for protest expired August 27. No protests have been received. Proof by affidavit of the posting and publishing of all ordinances and notices required being on file, Council acquired jurisdiction on September 7 to pass the final ordinance. It will now be in order for your honorable body, if you so see fit, to pass the ordinance ordering the work, which said ordinance is herewith submitted.

"In the matter of the sidewalk of Twenty-first street, from the east line of Figueroa street, notice of street work was published August 27. Time for protest expired August 27. No protests have been received. Proof by affidavit of the posting and publishing of all ordinances and notices required being on file, Council acquired jurisdiction on September 7 to pass the final ordinance. It will now be in order for your honorable body, if you so see fit, to pass the ordinance ordering the work, which said ordinance is herewith submitted.

"In the matter of the change of grade of Bellevue avenue from Buena Vista street to Beaudry street, notice of street work was published August 27. Time for protest expired August 27. No protests have been received. Proof by affidavit of the posting and publishing of all ordinances and notices required being on file, Council acquired jurisdiction on September 7 to pass the final ordinance. It will now be in order for your honorable body, if you so see fit, to pass the ordinance ordering the work, which said ordinance is herewith submitted.

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A NOVEL PETITION.

Council Requested to Donate Funds for Stereopticon Views.

An individual representing himself as a traveling lecturer, has made a rather unique request of the City Council. He states in his petition that he proposes visiting New England shortly in the capacity of a lecturer, where he will deliver an original effort entitled, "A Trip to the Land of Sunshine." He asks that the Council donate to him a sufficient amount of money to purchase a number of colored slides for stereopticon purposes, which he will use in connection with the lecture that he mentions. For the further enlightenment of the Councilmen, a full and complete draft of the said lecture is appended to the petition, the purpose of the same being doubtless to convince the watchdogs of the treasury that in giving aid to Mr. Fairbanks, the lecturer, they are not wasting the funds of the city upon a medical lecturer, but are rather assisting a meritorious and very deserving person in a laudable and praiseworthy undertaking. The fate of the petition is entirely problematical, at this time, though it is a safe conjecture that in the end the "lecture" and the petition will be together filed.

STREET SWEEPING.

The Contractor's Demands Denied by the Finance Committee.

There bids fair to be a lively time in the Council at the next meeting of that body, when the report of the Finance Committee is read and acted upon. W. J. Hollingsworth, the street-sweeping contractor, will be on hand with his counsel, attorney, who will advise the Council the reasons why the demands of his client, amounting to \$319.30, for street-sweeping work, should be approved by the Council. The Finance Committee will report, recommending that they be denied, and a report will doubtless be adopted, which will move the contractor to resort to litigation for the recovery of the sum he claims is due him for work performed upon the streets of the city.

work performed upon the streets of the city. The committee will report upon other matters as follows:

"Recommend that the reports of the City Auditor for the week ending August 17 and 24 be filed.

"Recommend that the demand of H. G. Brainard, for \$2000, be referred to the City Attorney.

"Recommend that the demand of Nellie B. Glover, for \$10,235, be referred to the City Attorney.

"In the matter of petition from O. C. Knox, asking that tax-sale certificate No. 139, to be found in vol. 5, at page 105 of Tax Sales, be canceled, on the ground that the same is a double of 103 K, for the year 1887-88, the City Assessor having reported to this committee that the facts therein contained are correct, we recommend that said tax-sale certificate No. 139, to be found in vol. 5, page 105, Tax Sales, be canceled and redeemed of record, and the City Clerk instructed to make the necessary cancellation.

"The Finance Committee will recommend that, in the matter of the demand of the Asphalt Pavement Company for the use of these asphalt kettles, the company be allowed \$68 for the use of the same.

Street Railway Franchise.

The Board of Public Works yesterday prepared the following recommendation which will be presented to the Council on Tuesday:

"In the matter of the draft of an advertisement for proposals for franchise on Eighth street, recommend that the same be adopted, and the City Clerk instructed to advertise the same in the manner prescribed by law.

"The ordinance granting the franchise has been given very careful consideration by the members of the board, and the interests of that portion of the public interested in the operation of the road have been carefully guarded. The question of the giving of transfers over the entire system of the company, which it is presumed will obtain the franchise, has been clearly stated in the ordinance, and by its terms transfers can be obtained and must be given for one fare.

Building Permits.

Permits for building purposes were issued yesterday as follows:

C. A. Holden, a dwelling on Cambria street between Vernon and Union avenue, to cost \$300.

Los Angeles National Bank, a bank building to cost \$3000 on First and South Spring streets.

H. Jevne, a barn on Ninth street and Burlington avenue to cost \$350.

Rambo Bros., a dwelling on Fifth and Gladys avenue to cost \$300.

W. G. McCaughy, a dwelling on Johnson street and Mission Road to cost \$300.

AT THE COURTHOUSE.

THE COURTS.

Trial Jurors for the Term Were Drawn Yesterday.

The term trial jurors were drawn in Department One yesterday. Sixty names were thus recorded and they are as follows:

Stephen Alden, Louis Bailey, U. S. Bailey, Albert W. Barry, John W. Bartels, Hampus W. Bard, Alcande A. Bayley, Ellis T. Bayley, Henry A. Bay, Caspar Maas, John Morrison, Newell S. Montague, Daniel Neuhart, C. L. Northcraft, William Henry Nelson, George N. Paine, R. B. Russell, John Cap. Salsbury, Charles Seward, William Tilmann, Spencer R. Thorpe, Levi Ullery, J. H. Vestal, Charles Von der Kullen, John H. Watson, G. C. Wallace, Gavin H. Walker, F. W. Weeks.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Four More Cases Are Decided by the Final Tribunal.

Decisions in four cases which had been appealed to the Supreme Court were received for filing in the office of that court in this city yesterday.

In the case of Hattie S. Fudickar, respondent, vs. East Riverside Irrigation District, appellant, the judgment of the lower court denying a new trial is reversed and the cause is remanded to that court with instructions to permit the parties to amend their pleadings as they may be advised. The case is in which the respondent as plaintiff brought an action to quiet title to a certain water right and to certain rights in a pipe line and canal used for the conveying of the same. The plaintiff had judgment as prayed for. The plaintiff, the decision recites, sought to prove her title to the property in question through the Yvenda Water Company, a corporation, the title of which corporation is now held by defendant, unless it was previously conveyed to plaintiff. The appellant court holds that in this case the deeds relied on by plaintiff were neither authorized nor ratified by resolution of the board of directors.

In the case of Benjamin Brooks, appellant, vs. City of San Luis Obispo, respondent, the judgment of the lower court is affirmed. The appellant Brooks sued the city above named for \$382.25 for publishing a delinquent assessment list. The decision holds that the expense of advertising the list of delinquent assessments (in this instance it being a case of delinquent taxes) is one of the necessary expenses of the improvement and therefore its payment must be restricted to the same fund out of which, alone, certain other expenses are paid.

A decision in the case of Stockton Combined Harvester and Agricultural Works, appellant, vs. Daniel Houser, respondent, reverses the judgment of the lower court and remands the case to that tribunal. The company above named sued Houser to recover \$10,000 on an assessment levied by the company. The judgment was in favor of the defendant, and from this the plaintiff appealed. The decision rules upon certain points as to the competency of a call issued for a special meeting of the board of directors of a corporation.

The judgment of the lower court is affirmed in the case of Maria L. Langdon, administratrix, appellant, vs. Cecilia Blackburn et al., respondents. This was an action to enforce an alleged trust in which a general and special demurrer to the complaint was interposed and sustained. The appeal was from this judgment. The suit was brought over the will of the late James H. Blackburn of San Luis Obispo.

ASKS FOR GUARDIANSHIP.

A New Development Yesterday in the Mayne Case.

A petition was filed with the County Clerk by Mrs. Jessica H. Wright yesterday asking that she be appointed guardian of Elsie Shipton, a minor girl of 14 years, "accompanied by the petition of the written consent of Mrs. Clara E. Shipton of San Francisco, the mother of the girl, and also a written statement of the girl nominating Mrs. Wright as such guardian of her person and property.

as confirming the rumor that C. E. Mayne, whose actions in connection with Elsie Shipton and her sister were exposed a few days ago, still has designs on the former girl. This rumor, it will be remembered, was to the effect that Mayne intended, having already been freed by a divorce from his wife, to marry the girl and thus perhaps save himself from a term in the penitentiary.

Should Mrs. Wright be appointed guardian as indicated in the petition Mayne's designs of this sort, if he has them, will probably be frustrated.

Saloon Men Ordered Out.

J. F. and Mary A. Ponfournat have filed papers in a suit against Hickson & Stack, saloon-keepers at No. 113 East First street for ejectment from the premises. The complaint alleges that the defendants in 1894 leased the premises in question to the defendants and that in July last notice was served to vacate on September 1. Rent was paid up to that date but the defendants have refused to surrender the premises.

An Oil-well Suit.

Emma M. Golding and husband have sued P. C. Garbutt and the Metropolitan Oil Company to have set aside a certain lease. This lease was entered into in August, 1894, and, according to its terms, Garbutt was to bore for oil on one of certain lots in the oil region. If the well proved to be satisfactory, productive then within forty days of its completion a second well on either of the lots should be put down and within twelve months sink at least three additional wells thereon. It is further alleged that one well was bored and is satisfactorily productive, but that the defendants (one of them being the company above named, to which Garbutt assigned a part of his interest in the lease) refuses to put down any other well.

Mulvey Discharged.

On motion of the District Attorney in the Townsley Court yesterday the case of S. P. Mulvey, charged with robbery, was dismissed. The complaint in this case was made by A. T. Bland, who alleged that he was robbed in the saloon of Phelps & Low on North Los Angeles street on August 12.

The Custody of a Child.

Judge Pierce of San Diego, sitting in Department Two yesterday, called the case of D. Lyall vs. S. E. Lyall, who were recently divorced but who were contesting for the custody of a child. Pending a decision in the case the custody of the child was awarded to the mother. She was instructed to take the child out of the county and to appear in court with it on September 12.

Court Notes.

An information was filed in Department One yesterday charging William Ehring with burglary.

Lizzie L. Newell has petitioned for letters of administration of the estate of Louise M. Stevens.

John Dobbins, a native of England, was admitted to citizenship yesterday by order of Judge McKinley.

R. M. Thomas has sued the Earl Fruit Company for \$212.25 alleged to be due as a balance on a contract by which the defendant purchased the plaintiff's crop of oranges.

Francisco Quilado was discharged in the Township Court yesterday, the case in which he was charged by Arsene Bernard with assault on August 29 being dismissed on motion of the District Attorney.

S. Singerman was granted a divorce from his wife, J. Singerman, by Judge Smith in Department One yesterday. The decree was granted on the ground of adultery, it being shown that the act was committed by her in Chicago.

ROLL OF HONOR.

Those Who Contributed to the Atlanta Exhibit Fund.

A list of citizens whose cash contributions made it possible to take Los Angeles exhibit to Atlanta, comprises a galaxy of enterprising business men, who have, by their aid, done much to advance the city's interests.

Those who gave \$200 each were: R. H. Howell, J. Bixby & Co., Los Angeles Consolidated Electric Company.

\$100 each: Clark & Bryan, Los Angeles Lighting Company, Los Angeles Electric Company, J. D. Bicknell, A. C. Billocke, J. M. Griffith, Simson Mill Company, Blinn Lumber Company, First National Bank, Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, A. Glasse, I. N. Van Nuys, T. D. Stimson, O. T. Johnson, Lacy Oil Company, Boston Dry Goods House, City Water Company.

\$50 each: Hawley, King & Co., J. A. Lothian, Los Angeles Savings Bank, State Loan and Trust Company, National Bank of California, F. W. Braun, Easton, Eldridge & Co., Grider & Dow, Aylesworth & Haskell, J. D. Hooker, J. S. Slauson, Craig, Stuart & Co., Simon, Clark, Haas, Baruch & Co., Graves, O'Melveny & Shankland, Kerckhoff, Cuzner Company, Perry Lumber Company, Westminster Hotel, Los Angeles Furniture Company, Union Hardware and Metal Company, Maier & Zobelev, Hotel Nadeau, J. B. Lankershim, Banning Bros., Los Angeles National Bank.

\$25 each—Main-street Savings Bank, Southern California Savings Bank, Security Savings Bank, Union Bank of Savings, Columbia Savings Bank, J. T.

MOTHERS

recovering from the illness at the hands of a leading child birth, or who suffer from the effects of disorders, derangements and displacements of the woman's organs, will find relief and a permanent cure in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Taken during pregnancy, the "Prescription" MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY by preparing the system for parturition, thus assisting Nature and shortening labor. The painful ordeal of childbirth is robbed of its terrors, and the dangers thereof greatly lessened, to both mother and child. The period of confinement is also greatly shortened, and an abundant secretion of nourishment for the child promoted. If

THE MARRIED WOMAN

be delicate, run-down, or overworked, it worries her husband as well as herself. This is the proper time to build up her strength and cure those weaknesses, or ailments, which are the cause of her trouble. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription dispels aches and pains, melancholy and nervousness, brings refreshing sleep and makes a new woman of her.

Mrs. Anna Lyon, of Lawrence, Jefferson Co., N. Y., writes: "I had been suffering from ulceration and falling of the womb for several years, or since the birth of my youngest child. I consulted the physicians around here and they gave me up, saying there was no help for me."

"At last I almost despaired. I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and took five bottles. It is three years since and I have not had any return of the trouble. I feel very grateful, and in fact, owe my life to it. I do not think I should have been alive now if I had not taken your medicine."

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Sheward, Coulter Dry Goods House, Jacoby Bros., H. Jevne, J. R. Newberry, Anderson & Chanslor, Empire Laundry, Mathews & Boshysell, Harrison Dickson, Hayden, Lewis & Co., Mullen, Bluet & Co., H. Newmark & Co., Title Insurance and Trust Company, William Garland & Co., Harper Reynolds Co., M. A. Newmark & Co., Capitol Milling Company, Los Angeles Soap Company, Southern California Cracker Company, W. C. Patterson, C. F. A. Lutz, \$10 each—Simson Hack Company, Guarantee Abstract Company, W. H. Workman, Johnson Keeney Company, Southern California Furniture Company.

This makes a total of \$4250. To this must be added \$1250 received from the Supervisors and \$467.48 from a former exhibit fund, making a total of \$5967.48. The work is not yet completed, as the committee thinks another thousand dollars could be used to excellent advantage, especially in the preparation of printed matter. No section of this county, except Los Angeles city has thus far secured any financial assistance to the undertaking.

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Everybody
Delighted
With our
Elegant
and
Exclusive
Fall and
Winter
Novelties.

VILLE DE PARIS.

The Pioneer Broadway Dry Goods House,
Potomac Block, - 223 S. Broadway.
Our Motto: RELIABLE GOODS, POPULAR PRICES.

Special
Exhibition
This week
of new
Silks,
Dress Goods,
Garments,
Trimmings,
Etc.

Fall and Winter Silks	Fall and Winter Dress Goods	Fall and Winter Garments
<p>Taffeta Changeant In a great variety of new color blendings, excellent values at yard. 85c</p> <p>Black</p>		

THE LICK OBSERVATORY.

NIGHTLY STUDIES OF THE STARS AT FORTY-TWO HUNDRED FEET ELEVATION.

The Men Who Serve the Observatory—The Valuable Equipment—The Important Work Done—Dr. Holden's Career—His Associates at the Observatory—Measuring Double Stars—The Occurrences of a Night at Mt. Hamilton.

(From a Special Contributor to The Times.)

If one of those inhabitants of the planet Mars, about the possibility of whose existence the public has been kept fully informed during the past three or four years—about concerning which I prefer to hazard no conjectures—If one of those superstitious personages should succeed in transporting himself to the earth, it is possible that he would discover nowhere on this planet an object of greater interest to him than a certain picturesque mountain in one of the coast ranges of California, rising out of a landscape of gold into sky of sapphire, and crowned with a white dome which, long after the Atlantic seaboard has been shrouded with night, shines resplendent in the parting rays of the sun about to sink behind the Pacific. Being, of necessity, by the nature of his mission, an astronomer, the imaginary tourist from across the ether would not be long in ascertaining that the high-perched dome belongs to the Lick Observatory, seated on Mount Hamilton, the Olympus of terrestrial star-worshippers. An adventurer in a strange world, what could more realistically attract him than the work of men, like minded with himself, who has constructed and put into operation an instrument of magnificent

its work laid out and organized. Dr. Holden has, therefore, been personally at the head of the institution from its beginning, and all of its achievements have been effected along the lines indicated by him.

DR. HOLDEN'S CAREER.

So much of the life of an astronomer is passed far aside from the ordinary currents of human affairs and human interests that he is sometimes regarded as having little or no connection with them. It is true, there are men devoted to certain laborious branches of practical astronomy, who do seem to have cut themselves off from the world, but the leaders in the science have as many points of contact, as much sympathy, with the life of their time as are possessed by any men of similar intellectual endowments. And there is no one to whom this remark more fittingly applies than to Dr. Holden. Thirty odd years ago he had his first glimpse of a star through a telescope. The telescope was the large refractor of the Harvard College Observatory, then under the direction of Holden's cousin, the celebrated George Bond, and the star was Alpha Lyrae, the delight of astronomers in all ages, a marvel of beauty and a spur to scientific inquiry. Ten years later he was lieutenant of engineers in the army of the United

States, and he resigned his commission to become an assistant to Prof. Newcomb in the Naval Observatory. He had been graduated from the Military Academy at West Point, in 1870, and had served as instructor of astronomy there in 1872-73. Born in St. Louis, Mo., November 5, 1846, of a Massachusetts family, he had been sent east for his youthful education, but, having returned to St. Louis, had been graduated from the University of Washington in 1866. He counts himself fortunate in his teachers. At Washington University almost all his work was done under the eye of Prof. William Chauvenet, whose "Practical Astronomy" is one of the few textbooks of which the nutritive powers last from generation to generation, while at West Point he experienced the stimulus of personal contact with another great mathematical teacher, Prof. Bartlett. Prof. Mahan of the Point and Prof. Henry of the Smithsonian Institution, were also among his most influential teachers. Such men, while a student, are like a spirited horse to a poor rider when confronted with pupils of mediocre talents, but Holden stood the test, came refreshed and strengthened from their presence.

THE OBSERVATORY'S SUPERIOR EQUIPMENT.

Of course, all of the observers cannot employ the great telescope at the same time, and so it became necessary at the beginning, to apportion its use among them according to the nature and the pressure of the particular work which each had in hand. From the start the Lick Observatory had a twelve-inch reflecting telescope, in addition to the great thirty-six inch instrument, which is its chief glory, and other smaller glasses, so that Dr. Holden was able to provide to some extent for the needs of his associates in the intervals between their nights at the large glass. Quite recently an immense addition has been made to the instrumental equipment of the observatory through the gift of a thirty-six-inch reflecting telescope, by Edward Croomey of England. This telescope was made by A. A. Common, in 1879, and won a wide reputation for itself, even in the foggy atmosphere of the British Isles. In Dr. Holden's original plans a large reflecting telescope had played an important figure, but sufficient money to procure it was not forthcoming from Mr. Lick's

THE OBSERVATORY'S SUPERIOR EQUIPMENT.

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Notwithstanding the powerful mathematical bias of his education up to his twenty-fourth year, young Holden early exhibited literary talents, and his graduating thesis in 1866 was on "The Scientific Use of the Imagination," a subject suggested to him by Prof. Chauvenet some years before the publication of Tyndall's famous essay.

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a third marvel in Andromeda, where two close-linked blue suns slowly circle around a golden-hued neighbor dubbed "Gamma." In the star catalogues; and a fourth in Cygnus, where a blue sun is mysteriously girded about with a vast pale nebula, whose circular disk is severed in the midst by a concentric ring, perfect in outline and as black as ink. To describe these things is not, I confess, to describe the work of an astronomer, yet they should not go unmentioned, for they reveal a glimpse of what the astronomer does in his life. Is it any wonder that the astronomer finds a scientific use for the imagination?

MEASURING DOUBLE STARS.

One special branch of Mr. Barnard's work that night was, as I have said, the measurement of certain close double stars, or that class of double stars called "binaries," in which a motion of revolution of the two stars around their common center has been detected. Hour after hour passed in this employment. Magnified in the gloom to still more gigantic proportions, the great tube was turned from star to star, and the observer, now dropping far down the slope of the sky, while from time to time the seventy-five-foot dome itself, like the easy-spoken and friendly mechanic, was caused to revolve upon its base in order to keep the long, narrow opening in line with the axis of the telescope. The observer, in the meantime, was busy with the micrometer, a device for measuring the distance between the two stars, and for determining the direction of their motion. The observer, in the meantime, was busy with the micrometer, a device for measuring the distance between the two stars, and for determining the direction of their motion.

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THE POLICE COURT.

A CONVICTION FOR UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY IN A PARK.

Knapp and Phillips Are Both Found Guilty—John Brink Acquitted—Very Expensive Dog Meat—Dick Brown's Fight—Actor Goodrich Is Discharged.

The chief attraction in the Police Court yesterday was the trial of E. Knapp and W. J. Phillips, the former for obstructing the sidewalk and the latter for disturbing the peace, both offenses being alleged to have been committed at the same time at Central Park. These are Park Superintendent Meserve's prisoners, he, in person, having made the arrest, in an endeavor to rid the park of a crowd of men who congregated there habitually to hold discussions on social, religious, political and scientific subjects. Knapp is a sort of a preacher, and Phillips is a professor of science. The defendants and their witnesses are alleged to be part of the same gang of men who used to congregate at First and Main streets, where they held highly discursive and abstruse subjects until the police finally asserted his authority and forbade meetings of the quondam sociological-religious-scientific association in the public park. The defendants were in a stubborn defense, but their host of erudite witnesses availed them not. Both were found guilty and ordered to appear in court for sentence on Tuesday next.

JOHN BRINK DISCHARGED.

"Prof." John Brink, who is professor of the main part of self-defense at the Los Angeles Athletic Club and incidentally renowned as a caterer and patron of athletic sports, who was charged with obstructing the sidewalk by being in a state of repose on his "Tribune" in front of the cigar-stand at the Orpheum theater, a few nights ago, came out of his trial with the law on his side, fully satisfied that his distinguished compeers at Central Park, Officer Lehnhausen, who made the arrest, can give testimony in several languages, but as a persuasive orator, he is not in it with the affable and well-fed Brink. The latter, at least, persuaded Justice Morrison in their eye-pieces, behind which the officer desired to be in the charge of his duties as he understood them, there was a Brink of a Rubicon where he should have paused before he dared to object to the court. The court thought that the officer was over-zealous in making the arrest, so he discharged the defendant.

DICK BROWN'S FIT.

Dick Brown, the peripatetic colored bill-poster, who used to be arrested about every other day for violating the ordinance, had not been in the Police Court for a long time, and the professional Police Court habitués were beginning to wonder what had become of him. Their curiosity was allayed yesterday when Dick was brought in to answer the charge of battery. He did not answer it then and there for the case had scarcely been called before Dick fell to the floor in a fit. He is subject to attacks of this kind. His case was accordingly postponed till Tuesday and the defendant was removed to the Receiving Hospital to recover. The complaining witness against Brown in Special Officer McDonnell of the Santa Fe Railway Company, who alleges that Dick hit him with a hammer because he ordered him to desist from nailing up bills at La Grande Depot.

EXPENSIVE DOG MEAT.

The order for dog meat which Frank Hanson (alias Smith), a Spring-Street hack-driver gave at the Hoffman Cafe, cost him \$30. He was fined \$15 for battery and a like amount for disturbing the peace. W. H. Bastian, the waiter who had the altercation with Hanson about the dog meat, was fined \$5 for disturbing the peace. Both men paid their fines. It is asserted that in addition to the fine, the dog-meat row also cost Hanson his job. Hanson, however, is not worried over the matter, as he is well connected in New York and is said to derive a large income from an estate to which he is one of the lucky heirs.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Jacob Petrie, the late German who was convicted of battery for slapping the face of his wayward daughter, was hard that her nose bled, was fined \$20, but the fine was remitted to him. William Goodrich, the stranded actor, who was tried for disturbing the peace because he tried to get into a house which he had rented and occupied, but for which he was in arrears with the rent, was acquitted, the court holding that the complaining witness had no proper recourse was to bring a civil suit. C. Grieninger and J. A. Webster, two young men who had had a little boxing match, without gloves, that was not altogether friendly, were fined \$5 each.

"OLD BALDY."

Who'er had pulp and Text like this? Twist Heaven and earth to stand Amazed, with awe transfixed! And yet, who sly can declare The glory and the value of mankind Or the great heights that rear Above the basins of the brain? Above the brain, and sorrow, and doubt, and sin; Above the struggle of toiling hand and brain, The infinite consolation of their call. Round all the earth, down all the hollow years, The King lifted his weary eyes To their eternal strength, and sought the balm Of their sweet quiet—yes, to this, our day, Shall man resort where these great preachers rise: The everlasting truths which hold the world! The words which soothe the silent pain! Come here where "Baldy" rolls Us! Toward heaven; in these deep silences, World-worn and tired souls, Borne and borne! Cares drift like mista away! Refracting hurrying the millennium's dawn, Urging tomorrow's blossom to bloom today, Here gird your baffled, wandering minds anew With God's enduring promise! Linger here When summer's breath the warm pine filters through, When tempests strike and shine against these hills, When terrible in its inaccessible snows— You learn the secret of these solitudes; God give you grace to know and hold it true. JOSEPHINE SCOTT.

Beecham's pills are for biliousness, bilious headache, dyspepsia, heartburn, torpid liver, dizziness, sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, loss of appetite, sallow skin, etc., when caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

Go by the book. Pills 10¢ and 25¢ a box. Book free at your druggist's or write B. F. Allen Co., 355 Canal Street, New York.

DRUGGED AND ROBBED

By Incompetent Medical Pretenders—Daily Complaints Received by Dr. A. J. Shores from Patients Who for Years Have Been the Prey of Misfit Specialists, Who Took Their Hard-earned Money and in Return Aggravated Their Troubles.

ANOTHER LOT OF THESE GRAND-LARCENY PRACTITIONERS HEADED FOR LOS ANGELES.

Dr. A. J. Shores's Price—\$5.00 Per Month Until Cured, for the Treatment of Catarrh and Chronic Diseases, and All Medicines Furnished—No More and No Less.

As the autumn approaches the festive medical faker once more turns his face towards Los Angeles, which city, until within the past few months, has for years been the Mecca for that class of Shylocks. It remained for Dr. A. J. Shores to expose the methods of these medical pretenders, which he did a few months ago to the entire satisfaction of the people of Los Angeles and Southern California. Hundreds of the victims of these human vultures have personally expressed to Dr. Shores their gratification for the bold stand he took against the faker. The city is again being infested with them, of all kinds and conditions. Few, if any, of this class of medical pretenders announce themselves over their own names, preferring to hide behind some high-sounding institute name.

Right here it might be well to state that Dr. A. J. Shores, the eminent Specialist in Catarrh and Chronic Diseases, and whose success in the cure of these dangerous ailments has been phenomenal, is the only specialist in Los Angeles and Southern California who has regularly published his credentials and who dares make all his announcements over his own name. The good people of Los Angeles and Southern California can depend upon it that at all times will Dr. Shores stand between them and the fakers above referred to. Since opening his offices to the Los Angeles public one year ago, Dr. Shores has never made an announcement nor a promise that he has not faithfully carried out, and thousands who have treated with him will testify.

Dr. A. J. Shores, always to the fore, was the first to introduce the low rate of \$5 per month until cured, for the treatment of Catarrh and Chronic Diseases, with all medicines furnished, and has thereby caused consternation among the misfits of the profession, who charge exorbitant rates for incompetent services and administer drugs and nostrums which destroy the delicate linings of the nose, throat and stomach of their patients. The crowds of grateful patients who daily throng Dr. Shores's parlors is sufficient evidence of the public's appreciation of Dr. Shores's efforts in behalf of suffering humanity.

LIKE THOUSANDS

Of Others, Mr. Jas. N. Simmons Adds His Endorsement to the Long List of Patients Who Have Tested Dr. Shores's Expert Specialty Treatment.



MR. JAS. N. SIMMONS, NEWS AGENT, RESIDENCE HOTEL LOS ANGELES—READ WHAT HE SAYS OF DR. SHORES'S EXPERT SPECIALTY TREATMENT.

Mr. Simmons is the news agent of the Southern California Railroad between Los Angeles and Albuquerque, New Mexico. He resides in Los Angeles at the Hotel Los Angeles, where he can be seen and will verify the statement. Mr. Simmons says before going to Dr. Shores: "I had catarrh of the head and throat. My nose was stopped up and I could not breathe. I had a terrible cough and my throat was sore. I was getting deaf; had no appetite; bowels constipated and breath offensive and had no hope of ever being cured. After treating with Dr. Shores, I willingly add my statement endorsing his system of treatment as the only one that has ever given me relief. I am now feeling better than I have for years, and ask all sufferers from catarrh to go to Dr. Shores and save time and money."

\$5.00 A month for all diseases. Medicines free. No matter what comes you may have, Five Dollars pays for treatment and medicines.

For Your Benefit.

If you cannot come to Dr. Shores's parlors for treatment you will find his remedies on sale at all drug stores in Los Angeles and Southern California.

Dr. A. J. Shores's Combination Catarrh Cure

Is the only package in the market that contains a thorough systematic and local course of treatment. This remedy was discovered and perfected by Dr. A. J. Shores, and is considered by the medical profession to be the only intelligent and practical Catarrh Cure manufactured. Each remedy of Dr. A. J. Shores's COMBINATION CATARRH CURE contains one month's treatment of the disease.

Nose and Throat, Stomach and Blood,

A package of Liver Pills and Dr. Shores's latest instrument for the administration of the medicine in the nose and throat.

Next to treatment in the office, under the personal care and advice of Dr. Shores the Combination Catarrh Cure is recommended.

Dr. A. J. Shores's Kidney and Liver Cure

Is a positive cure for all diseases of the Liver, Bladder and Kidneys. Don't buy a lot of unreliable, unscientific compounds, that are represented to cure ON SIGHT or sooner. DR. SHORES is a physician under whose care his remedies are prepared thus avoiding the danger of taking too strong medicines, that in many cases are much worse than the disease itself.

Dr. A. J. Shores's Tonic and Blood Purifier.

Is a remedy that has been tested in some of the most obstinate blood troubles, and in no case has it failed where the proper assistance, for nervousness, tired and enervated feeling, sluggish blood, pimples or impure blood indications. You will not regret this Tonic or Blood Purifier.

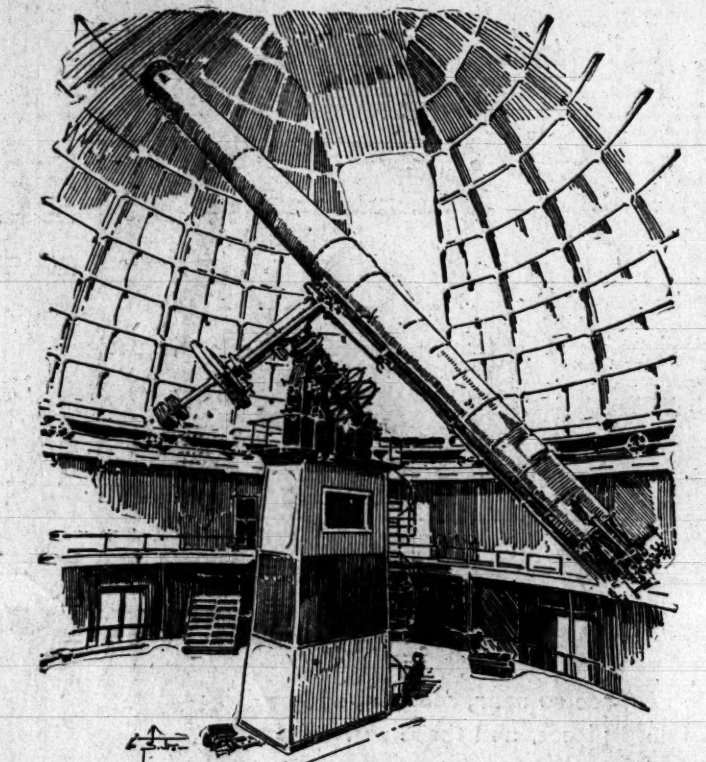
Dr. A. J. Shores's Anti-Constipation Pills.

We ask you to try them and they will recommend themselves.

DR. A. J. SHORES CO.,

Specialists, Corner First and Broadway, Opposite Times Office.

SPECIALISTS—Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Asthma, Kidney Disease, Skin Diseases, Liver, Gallbladder, Stomach, Bowels, Catarrh, etc., and all other diseases of the system.



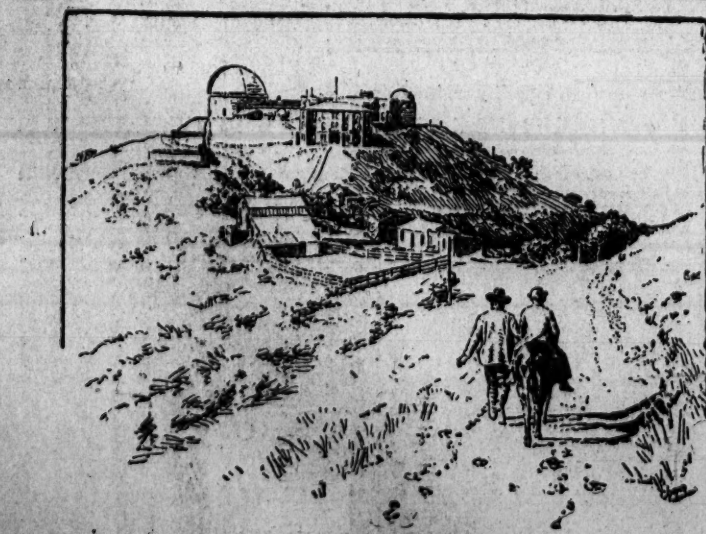
THE THIRTY-SIX-INCH REFLECTOR TELESCOPE AT LICK OBSERVATORY.

power for the purpose of scrutinizing the other globes surrounding them in space? What a welcome would he receive in the spacious halls of that observatory, and how breathlessly would the astronomers up there listen to his words, as with eye applied to the giant telescope, he explained the mystery of all those singular features of his planet which had so long stimulated their imagination and baffled their science. He might find the great glass superior or inferior to his own telescope at home, but in any event it would not lack interest in his eyes. And the attention he would inevitably bestow upon it might result in awakening among ourselves a keener interest in the most powerful instrument of our astronomy. I call it the most powerful because it has not yet been demonstrated that the still larger glass about to be erected on the prairies of Lake Michigan will effectively excel its huge predecessor on the California peak.

And could our Martian visitor carry home a more extraordinary travel tale than that of the eccentric benefactor of James Lick, who bequeathed \$700,000 for the purpose of constructing and putting up a telescope "superior to and more powerful than any telescope yet made," and whose body, by his own request, now lies in the base of the great pier, from which nightly swings the enormous tube, questioning the heavens?

DR. HOLDEN'S CONNECTION WITH THE OBSERVATORY.

James Lick's own idea smacked of Quixotism, but, fortunately, the execu-



LICK OBSERVATORY FROM THE NORTHEAST.

tion of that idea fell into hands which moulded it into scientific practicability. The man to whom, more than to any other, except him whose name it bears, the world is indebted for the Lick observatory, is Edward S. Holden, LL.D. In 1874, when D. O. Mills, one of the trustees under Mr. Lick's will, went to Washington to consult Prof. Simon Newcomb regarding the plans for the proposed observatory, he met Mr. Holden, then an assistant to Prof. Newcomb in the Naval Observatory, and in October of the same year Holden was appointed director of the new enterprise. With the collaboration of Prof. Newcomb he immediately prepared plans covering the entire undertaking, and it was essentially in accordance with the plan submitted that, and



EDWARD S. HOLDEN, DIRECTOR OF LICK OBSERVATORY.

endowment. Finally, Dr. Holden entered into negotiations with Mr. Crossley, looking to the purchase of the instrument in question, and these negotiations ended last April in the Lick's free gift of the instrument to the Lick Observatory, provided that the observatory would pay the cost of transporting the telescope from England and setting it up ready for work at its new home. Dr. Holden was not long in raising the requisite sum in California, and within a few months Mt. Hamilton will have a giant reflector working shoulder to shoulder with this giant refractor in the conquest of the skies. It is interesting to note that the two telescopes are of just the same diameter—three feet, although exact opposites in principle of construction. In a refractor the main thing is the object-glass; in a reflector, it is the mirror. It is easy to see how this addition to the equipment of the observatory will economize the time of the observers.

THE OCCURRENCES OF A NIGHT.

People often ask, "What goes on in an observatory, anyhow?" It may interest the reader to answer the question, in part, by describing briefly the occurrences of a night—an actual working night—spent in the Lick Observatory, by the writer, the dying light of 1893. It was Mr. Barnard's night at the great telescope and, with the consent of Dr. Holden, I was admitted under the vast, entering the dying light of a featureless September day. The particular work which Mr. Barnard had in hand was the measurement of certain close double stars, or that class of double stars called "binaries," in which a motion of revolution of the two stars around their common center has been detected. Hour after hour passed in this employment. Magnified in the gloom to still more gigantic proportions, the great tube was turned from star to star, and the observer, now dropping far down the slope of the sky, while from time to time the seventy-five-foot dome itself, like the easy-spoken and friendly mechanic, was caused to revolve upon its base in order to keep the long, narrow opening in line with the axis of the telescope. The observer, in the meantime, was busy with the micrometer, a device for measuring the distance between the two stars, and for determining the direction of their motion.

THE OBSERVATORY'S SUPERIOR EQUIPMENT.

Notwithstanding the powerful mathematical bias of his education up to his twenty-fourth year, young Holden early exhibited literary talents, and his graduating thesis in 1866 was on "The Scientific Use of the Imagination," a subject suggested to him by Prof. Chauvenet some years before the publication of Tyndall's famous essay.

XIVTH YEAR.

SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1895.

PER WEEK, 30c. FIVE CENTS
PER MONTH, \$5c.

MASSACRE OF THE MISSIONARIES.

WHAT THE INVESTIGATION OF THE LATE RIOTS WILL PROBABLY BRING FORTH.

How the Officials and Literati Spread Lies Against the Foreigners—The Hog on the Cross and the Missionaries as "Pig-goat Devils" How They Cut Up Babies for Making Patent Medicine and Steal Dead Men's Eyes.

The Scholars Urge the People to Slaughter the Missionaries and Ask That They Be Driven from the Country—A Picture of the Christian Religion as Exposed by Them—Missionary Pills and How They Work.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The investigation of the massacre of the missionaries at Ku-Cheng will bring forth a vast amount of interesting news to the Christian world. China will not dare to resist the combined voices of England and America, and the probability is that the methods which have been going on among the Chinese literati during the past generation to create ill-feeling against the foreigners will be exposed.

All of the troubles in China are started by the scholars and the nobility, and not by the common people. The literati spread lies of all kinds concerning the missionaries, which they cause the ignorant to believe. Every great riot so far has been preceded by tracts and publications issued by them. That of Tien-Tsin, where the first great massacre occurred, was caused by a book called the "Death Blow to Corrupt Doctrines." Those of 1891 came from a set of obscene pictures known as "The Devil's Picture Book," a tract called the "Devil's Religion," and a great variety of obscene placards denouncing the missionaries, and back of the present trouble will be found similar work. During my first visit to China six years ago, I found a Chinese magazine in Shanghai containing an illustrated article showing how the foreigners cut up Chinese bodies and boil them down

and cut to pieces. This investigation committee will find that such publications are the real cause of the outrages, and that the trouble comes from the scholars and not from the people.

HOW THE CHINESE SLANDER CHRISTIANITY.

The first of these horrible tracts I will write of further on. It is known as "The Death Blow to Corrupt Doctrines," and is the foundation of much of the literature being distributed now. But first, as to the human publications, which will probably be found to have been republished and recirculated. Note how they characterize Christianity. The worship of Jesus is represented as the worship of licentiousness. The religion of the Lord of heaven is written "The Squeak of the Celestial Hog," and foreigners and missionaries are characterized as "goat-men" or "pig-goat devils." The chief of these publications is entitled "Death to the Devil's Religion." It cost about 30 cents a thousand to distribute it, and the fund for this purpose was raised by popular subscription among the rich. This book is written in the best of mandarin Chinese, but it is so simple that the commonest Chinaman can understand it.

This book was circulated among the students at the examinations. These examinations are held every year at

NOW LOOK OUT FOR FISH STORIES.



This is the month when "silly boy" and the bold, bad bank clerk return from Catalina and the mountains and tell thrilling tales of their prowess by land and sea.

priests give pills to the Chinese which make them forget their ancestors, and bring them entirely under the control of the priests. Here again I cannot quote fully on account of the indecency of the language and charges made. In some places quotations are given from the public documents of China, and one of these is as follows:

"There was one man who entered this (Christian) sect with a view to testing the truth of what had been said of their doings. He pretended not to eat for several days, and the priest being informed, sent him a small knife in his hand. He was just about to take out his eyes when the man jumped up and seized the knife and ran away. The foreigners want the eyes because from one hundred ounces of silver may be extracted, while the remaining ninety-two ounces are as good as ever. But this silver can only be gotten by using Chinamen's eyes. The eyes of foreigners are of no use in such cases."

"These (Christian) priests go through the length and breadth of every province, and if they find any who will not believe they secretly administer medicine to them in tea or cakes, after which their nature is completely changed. In this way they cause women to become licentious."

A SPECIMEN PLACARD.

The following is a quotation from a literal translation of a placard posted in the city of Wuhu, on the Yangtze during the riots of 1891. It shows how the people are incited to massacre the foreigners:

"The country is betrayed and the people are ruined! Human beings are trampled down and reduced to dust! Such being the state of affairs, we humbly beg to state the following: Wuhu is a land of foreigners, who cause people injury to an extent that it is impossible to fully describe. Every convert to their religion is paid a monthly salary of one hundred ounces of silver, and women and children are led to enter the churches, where men and women congregate together without distinction of sex. This breach of morality and custom is to itself a violation of the fixed laws of the State. These foreigners have procured from their places, who were paid to seduce children, whose eyes and intestines are taken out, and whose hearts and kidneys are cut out. What crimes have these innocent children

God of Wealth bought off their lives. Money is superior to law. The precious blood of the innocent is sold for gold. The day following this Li Shen Shuen lost a child of 3 years, and Wang Wan Fah a child of 5 years. But this is more than a loss of children. It is a loss of the public documents of China, and one of these is as follows:

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BURN THE BIBLES AND KILL THE CHRISTIANS. (Drawn by Chaplin from Chinese print.)

committed that they should suffer such horrible deaths? What makes it more lamentable is that when a child is stolen the child's family also perish—quick apoplexy or suicide generally follows. On one third of this moon two female child thieves went to the suburb of Honan and abducted a child by drugging him. The child's mother saw the act and called out to the child. The people, on apprehending the two abductresses, discovered on their persons two bottles containing drugs for stupefying and killing. The female child thieves were taken to the magistrate's yamen. The foreign priests, hearing of the matter, at once sent a bribe of 600 taels (about \$400) to the magistrate, who thereupon returned the abductresses in sedan chairs to the church. These priests steal and kill Chinese children, and their crime should have been expiated with death punishment, but the

exhorting men to be virtuous. His disciples call his religion that of Tienchu or the Lord of Heaven, and regarded Christ as having had an existence prior to his appearance on earth. They fabricated a book very artfully devised, which they called a "Revelation From Heaven." . . . This religion has two general names, one "Baptism" and the other "The Holy Supper." Its priests are for the most part educated to their profession from their childhood. They seldom become such after arriving at maturity. Every seventh day they perform worship which they call "mass." All work is suspended, and old and young, men and women, assemble in church. The leader of the service takes the principal seat, extol the virtues of the head of the religion, the whole crowd muttering prayers.

When a couple are married, the bride is required to spend the first

night with her religious teacher. . . . In social intercourse men show their respect by removing their hats. They do not kneel, never bending the knee even before their king. They kneel only before God. When friends meet they bow to each other's wives, but never about parsons. They regard parents as belonging to a past period. . . . These people have an outward show of gentility, but their hearts are full of deceit. Their appearance is such as to easily deceive. They depend on their skill in constructing curious and ingenious machinery, and on their knowledge of mathematics and astronomy, making use of occult and dangerous arts, and practicing alchemy. Great numbers are deceived by them. They say that the followers of this religion will be permitted to ascend to heaven, and will forever escape the punishment of hell, and that whatever they ask for, whether happiness or long life or prosperity, they are sure to obtain it. By such assertions they excite the cupidity of the ignorant. They also bewitch them by magical arts and incantations, so that they joyfully enter the sect. . . . Those who follow their instructions become their abject slaves. The harm which they are accomplishing by their unrestrained lawlessness far exceeds what we have ever known before. (From the False Religion of Tienchu.)

When a person enters this religion the teacher gives him four ounces of silver and a pill. When he has taken the pill his whole nature is confused and darkened, so that he destroys his ancestral tablets, and only worships an image of a naked child, which points one finger toward heaven and the other toward earth. They say this is the Prince Jesus. They sometimes make use of a red paper, on which they describe an elliptical figure, within which they represent a cross, sword, and other instruments. This they call the holy cross, and place it over their doors or in the shrine.

THE OLD WOMEN WHO OPENED THE CHEST.

"As those who wish to enter their chapel, whether men or women, the teacher in charge first washes their bodies. They call this purifying the body. Families having daughters, on entering this religion, restrain one of them from marriage. These are the guardians of the locks and keys of the chapel containing magical spells and incantations. They are called 'The Old Women who Open the Chest.' The old women are sick, they never take the medicines ordinarily made use of by others. They must necessarily be prescribed for and treated by some of their religious teachers. Women present themselves for examination in a state of nudity. If a patient does not recover, the body and head are cut out in order to investigate the cause of the disease, thus adding to the medical knowledge of those who come after. Adherents of this religion whose bodies are dismembered after death are called saints of the first class. Those who have only their heads cut

burning charms and repeating incantations, transforming them into real men and horses. These they use to terrify their enemies. They may, however, be dissolved by beating a gong or by discharging large guns at them. They may be dissolved by spouting water over them.

"The people of France have devilish arts by which they transform men into beasts so that those who see them cannot discern the difference. They continually go to the various seaports and other places and kidnap Chinese people and carry them to their country for slaves."

"In one of the Christian Kingdoms these people constantly practice killing men to sacrifice to Jesus in praying for happiness. They offer sacrifices at their graves. When a principal man dies they offer 1000 men as a sacrifice. To procure victims they catch foreigners and traders, so that no one dares go to market alone for fear he will be carried off. It is considered honorable to have many wives. The principal wife is allowed 3000, and every year they collect the women together and the selection is made."

HOW ONE CHINAMAN SAVED HIS SOUL.

Here is a quotation from the public records, showing how one Chinese man escaped these wicked Christians. It reads:

"In former times there was a physician at the capital, who, being pressed for funds at the close of the year, thought himself that the Christian sect would relieve his poverty. He, however, first decoyed a quart or more of purgative medicine, and said to his wife: 'When I return, if I show signs of mental aberration, do you quickly pour this medicine down my throat.' And so he went to the Christian chapel. The foreigners gave him a pill and made him swallow it. They also gave him some silver and he returned home. He at once seized his ancestral tablet in his hand, and began muttering incoherently, whereupon his wife hastened with all speed to do as he had directed. Sometime after the medicine had been poured down his throat, he was purged violently and came to himself. Looking down he saw something wriggling, and upon washing it found it to have the form of a female about one inch long, with a countenance like life. It was secured in a bottle. Early the next morning a Christian priest came, and having a sharp knife in his hand, demanded that this thing should be returned. The doctor said: 'If you will first tell me what it is I will give it to you.' The priest replied: 'This is the Holy Mother of the Lord of Heaven. When one has entered the sect a short time her hands enfold his heart and keeps him from all evil all his life.' It was then given to him and he left."

FROM THE PUBLIC PRESS.

Following this there is a story as to how a strong Chinaman named Whang

fight of the missionaries is by no means an easy one.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.
(Copyrighted, 1895, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

Sweet Lavender Sachets.

(Young Ladies' Journal.) Lavender, sweet lavender; its very name comes as a breath from the country and brings to mind the guest chamber with its chintz hangings and its latticed windows, through which are wafted the perfume of flowers and the drowsy hum of bees. Sweet lavender, its buds and breeze trails of honeysuckle and musk peep in the open window. The lavender-perfumed sheets and dainty pillow cases that tempt the weary head to rest and soothe away a headache; the handkerchiefs, sweetly impregnated with the same perfume, are all pleasant memories; but why should they be memories only? Lavender sachets are blooming and ready to cut; if we towafolk have never done so before let us begin, store one in the guest chamber with its linen chests. Some prefer to have bags of muslin filled with the flowers strewn on the shelves and covered over with muslin; but to the sweetest chamber with lavender flowers on the shelves and handkerchiefs for personal use we give preference to the flowers in little bags or sachets. A pillow of muslin filled with lavender flowers will waft a breeze of sweet perfume through the house. In olden times lavender was an emblem of affection. It may not be generally known that lavender is the name of the flower from the fact of its being so much used in bathing and washing by the Romans, who were particularly fond of it.

Lavender sachets for scented corsets or dresses always find a ready sale at bazars, and should be made of muslin, well filled with lavender flowers. When covered with a piece of white gauze, or white thin silk or satin, and "Sweet Lavender" written in quaint characters with gold ink on one side. Another article of lavender sachets has a ready sale is a bundle of lavender tied with baby ribbon. The stalks are in the center and the flowers at each end; they are tied with a ribbon, one way, the second head the other way, and so on, taking care that each stalk just reaches to the lower part of the spine. If a lady has a fan of silk it is a good idea to put a lavender sachet in it. The stalks are made the wool around the stalks to make them firm and then twist baby ribbon round till the stalks are hidden and finish at each end with a knot. Some persons cover the ends with fine net, this being of course done before the ribbon is twisted round.

Fashions in China.

(Harper's Bazar.) Chinese ladies dress altogether in silks, the coolies altogether in cotton. First of all, next to the skin, they wear a sort of simple apron or plain piece of silk tied around the waist and lapped behind. In place of this the common women wear a sort of cotton "front" or shirt that covers the chest and middle, but has no back. Next come the under-jacket and the over-jacket, the trousers, the apron, and the foot-covering—a bandage and shoes for the little-footed, a cotton boot inside the shoe for the coolies. To keep warm they put on more jackets, the heaviest being the outermost one, that is padded, quilted, or fur-lined. For out-of-door dress they often wear what they call a "front and back," or sleeveless over-jacket. They carry flat stiff fans, the foldable or closable fans being mainly in use by the men. If a lady has a fan of silk it is a good idea to put a lavender sachet in it. The stalks are made the wool around the stalks to make them firm and then twist baby ribbon round till the stalks are hidden and finish at each end with a knot. Some persons cover the ends with fine net, this being of course done before the ribbon is twisted round.

Then, again, had my instructress been a lady she would have had a powder-box in with the combs and the sticky mixture. No Chinese lady goes anywhere without her powder-box, or fails to touch up her face with powder whenever she catches sight of herself in the bit of mirror in the lid of her box. When she is out for a formal call as a visiting party or to a dinner, she is apt to paint her face with a paste made of wet rice flour. It dries and gives her a deathlike (in her opinion, a beautiful) appearance. She wets a cloth and takes the paste off her face. This she does always full and putting lips, and then, for a coup de resistance, she wets her finger and draws it thrice down her throat under her chin. These are the left where her finger has been, and her adherence to custom as well as her power to fascinate all beholders is complete.

Hints for Young Authors.

(Harper's Round Table.) Do not be in haste to send some busy editor the story which you have just written. Never send anything to an editor until you have written it for five times over, and are satisfied that it is the very best thing that you can do, and that it is expressed in the briefest possible compass. The money one earns by writing is the smallest part of the pleasure it gives. Several girls inquire what price they ought to put on their poems and stories, and what sort of letter they should send with a contribution when addressed to a publisher. This is really necessary in the case is to write your full name and postoffice address plainly at the top of your opening paper. On the right hand corner, and at the other side you may, if you choose, write "offered at usual rates." Be sure always to write only on one side of your paper, to send a folded and never a rolled manuscript, to have it typewritten, if you can; if not, to have your writing very legible, and to send an envelope addressed to your name, and enough stamps to pay return postage should your manuscript be declined. The stamps may be loose, or may be attached to the envelope. If you are a rule the first contributions of young people are worth very little money, and it is not good form to set a price on what you write unless you are an author of assured reputation. You must remember that publishers pay for work according to its market value, just as we pay for sugar and soap, and calculate the value of their articles and anything else we buy. When you go to a shop you always try to get good value for the money you give in return for goods. It is the same with articles for the press. Hundreds and thousands of people are writing, and you must expect to face difficulties and have a struggle before you find your place, even if you are very well prepared for it.

John Norton, who is 93 years old, has lived all his life in his house near Compton, Lake, Ct., and although he has been in sight of both the Northampton Division of the Consolidated and the New England Railroad, he never rode in a car of any kind until recently. The old man is hale and hearty, with all his faculties keen and alert, and has a good prospect of living to be 100. He seemed to enjoy his ride very much.



THE HOG OF THE CROSS AND CHINESE KILLING FOREIGNERS. (Drawn by Chaplin from Chinese print.)

into patent medicine. Last year, while I was in the country, I saw many times called "a kidnaper of babies" by the children on the streets, and during my stay in the capital, Peking, placards were put up stating that the foreigners ought to be killed, and urging that they be driven out of the country. This matter was taken to the American Minister at the time, and through him the placards were removed.

THE DEVIL'S PICTURE GALLERY.

This was a series of cartoons which I got through the Rev. Griffith Joh in 1894, at Hankow, 700 miles in the interior of China. The collection lies before me as I write. Each cartoon is half the size of a page of this newspaper. They are printed in colors, and they picture the missionaries engaged in all sorts of horrible crimes. In the cartoons the missionaries are represented as hogs and goats. The Chinese character for goat is the same as that for "foreigner," and the character for "hog" is the same as that for "Jesus." The literati of China have nicknamed the Christian religion the "pig-goat devil's religion." One of these pictures represents a hog on the cross with a Chinese mandarin directing his bowman to shoot arrows into it. Another shows the cross has been gutted, and a number of Chinese men and women are on their knees before it. Some of the cartoons represent the missionaries scooping out the eyes of dead and live Chinamen, in order to use these eyes for making photographic material. Others show them cutting up children, while villainous-looking missionaries are cutting off their breasts for use in the making of patent medicines. Many of the cartoons are so vile that I cannot describe them. They were rotten up by a man named Chou Han, an official of the province of Hunan, and they were circulated by the millions all over the country. They were carried in boat loads everywhere, and were pasted on the walls. Connected with them was poetry against the missionaries, which the children learned and sang upon the streets. I cannot describe the effect these pictures had upon the people. Contrary to the general idea, there are millions in China who cannot read or write, but as Boss Tweed said about Nast, "Any one can understand a picture," and the masses are in this way being educated against the foreigners. They believe these stories, and they actually think their children are in danger of being stolen

the main centers of the empire, and they form the centers of sedition and anti-foreignism.

A NANKING TRACT.

One of the greatest of these examination points is Nanking. Tens of thousands of students attend the examinations there, and I was told that there are usually about 100,000 strangers in this city at such times. About a year or so ago a broad sheet, roughly printed on thin paper, was circulated among these students. This denounced the missionaries generally, and especially the Roman Catholics. The Chinese do not understand the difference of sects, and in all of these tracts what is asserted against the Catholics holds equally good as against the Protestants. Some parts of this tract are too indecent to print, but one section as it is translated reads as follows:

"The Roman Catholic religion had its origin from Jesus, and is practiced by all the western countries and taught by them to others. It exhorts men to virtue. The founder was nailed by the cross to the cross and came to death. When these people marry they use no go-between and make no distinctions between old and young. . . . Two wives may not be taken, they say, because heaven created one man and one woman at first. In these countries, therefore, concubinage is not practiced, but no incest in other directions is forbidden. When a father dies, his son may marry the mother who bore him. When a son dies, his father may marry the son's wife and even his own daughter. Brothers, uncles and nieces may intermarry promiscuously. Brothers and sisters of the same parent also marry together."

STORIES OF WICKED MISSIONARIES.

Following the above are some attested facts showing how the missionaries act. I quote a few:

"Chang Chow Tsai was a boat-tracker on the Hun River. A man named Liu informed him that by kidnapping little children and scooping out their hearts and eyes he could earn \$50 a set."

"A foreign devil (a missionary) at Canton went dropping poison into the well at night. Every one fell ill of a strange disease which could only be cured by foreign doctors. Untold numbers died. At last it was found out. Thirty of these men were arrested and put to death."

"At Tientsin these men used constantly to beguile and entice away young children in order to scoop out the eyes and hearts. When the people discovered it they tore down their tall foreign houses and heard heaped up inside bodies of kidnapped children, boys and girls."

"All these facts should make us careful not to incur similar dangers. We should unite hands and hearts to keep out the evil that is upon us."

MISSIONARY PILLS.

In many of these tracts the statement is made that the missionaries and the



BURN THE BIBLES AND KILL THE CHRISTIANS. (Drawn by Chaplin from Chinese print.)

off are called saints of the middle class, while those who have their ears and noses cut off are the inferior saints."

THE WORSHIP OF THE HOG.

"In the case of funerals the religious teachers elect all the friends and relatives from the house, and the corpse is put into the coffin with closed doors. Both eyes are secretly taken out, and the orifice sealed up with a plaster. This they call 'sealing the eyes for the journey.' But the artifice of extracting the eyes is the same as that above given, viz., the extraction of silver from lead. But the artifice of extracting the eyes is the same as that above given, viz., the extraction of silver from lead. But the artifice of extracting the eyes is the same as that above given, viz., the extraction of silver from lead."

SOME HORRIBLE PRACTICES.

This chapter closes with giving some of the horrible practices of the foreigners. The villanous and indecency of some of their statements are such that they cannot be republished. The least of them are the following:

"They are able to impart a magical power to water, to send abroad charms of the wings of the wind, and to take captive the spirits of living persons for evil purposes. They also, by obtaining the hair and nail parings of women and children, and under the bedding, acquire the power to compel their presence. They take the horoscopes of children of either sex and utter incantations over them, and in this way can gain possession of their spirits. . . . They use different methods to obtain the brains, hearts and livers of children and commit all sorts of horrible crimes. If we seek for their general motive it is a fixed determination to befool our people, and under a false pretense of religion to exterminate them. It is thus they wish to take possession of the middle kingdom. What infatuation! To embrace such a religion as this! I have, by extensive searching of ancient books, and by accurate observation and inquiry, been able thus to disclose their wickedness and to sound the alarm so as to give you timely warning."

PART III.

QUOTATIONS CONCERNING THE FOREIGN DEVILS.

Articles About Missionaries From Chinese Travelers. From the Records of the Government and From Great Scholars.

The latter half of the "Death Blow to Corrupt Doctrines" is filled up with quotations from public documents, with testimonies as to the evil practices of the missionaries, and other statements which, ridiculous as they may seem to us, have great effect upon the ignorant Chinese. Here again I am prevented from publishing the most of the matter by its indecency and licentious character.

THE MAGIC OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Here is one quotation:

"In England they have the art of cutting out paper men and horses, and by

pretended to be dead, but upon a missionary attempting to cut out his eyes he arose suddenly and cut off his head, for which the Emperor rewarded him."

The next quotation is about a Chinese named Wu, who had been long besieged by the missionaries. He was about to join them, when suddenly there was a voice in the air calling to him and saying: "Are you also wishing to enter this devilish religion? Upon looking he saw it was his deceased father, and, struck with fear, he fell upon his face. When he awoke he found the leader of the sect gone, he knew not where. Wu having a knowledge of the magic power of these Christians wrote a treatise on the exposure of false and corrupt arts." (From the public records.)

A PIOUS BEGGAR.

Here is another quotation:

"In the first year of the Emperor Kung Cheng the Christian sect made great progress at the capital. There was a poor literary graduate named Chang Heol, who with his family joined the sect, and making liberal gains, soon got to be in comfortable circumstances. A beggar in rags was in the habit of knocking at Chang's door and asking for something to eat. One day Chang, upon giving him food, urged him to embrace Christianity, and to escape from his poverty. The beggar replied: 'Though I should starve to death, I would not throw away my humanity and become a mere beast.' Chang said to him: 'Why do you use such violent language? The beggar replied: 'If you will listen I will tell you.' Chang said: 'Say on.' The beggar said: 'The Christian sect are the sect of Jesus. This Jesus broke the laws of his country and was put to death on the cross, and thus they regard the relation of king and subject. . . . The mother of Jesus, called Mary, had a husband called Joseph, and yet it is reputed that Jesus was not the son of his father. Thus they discard the relation of husband and wife. Those who follow Him are not allowed to worship their ancestors or their tablets, and so they discard the relation of father and son. Now when a man discards the relations of king and subject, husband and wife, and father and son, if he is not a beast, what is he? Chang was enraged and drove him out, and the beggar carelessly went away. In a few years Chang's money was all squandered, and he died of a grievous disease.' (From Miscellaneous Notes from the Capital.)

And so I might go on with other ridiculous extracts from these books. They are not so trifling as they seem when their effect upon the minds of the Chinese is considered. They state that Christianity overthrows everything that Chinamen regard sacred, and they are incendiary and insurrectionary in the extreme. The worst, as I have several times said, cannot be published, but enough has been given to show that the



FALL FURNISHINGS.

MRS. ALVA VANDERBILT'S NEW HOUSE IN GOTHAM.

Much Engraved Leather—Mrs. Vanderbilt's Peacock and English Fire-fender Delightful Novelties.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2, 1895.—(Special Correspondence.) Of mingled joy and despair in the life of the conscientious American housekeeper made up, just now, these first weeks of September warn her that renovations in her city house must be rapidly pushed forward if her family are to return from their summer vacation, to a home not only swept, but garnished after the newest fashions in interior decorations.

SEPTEMBER STRUGGLES.

This is the month when duty calls her from the cozy comfort of her seaside cottage to tri-weekly weekers with the plasterers and painters, whose work seems never to be done, alternated with visits to the decorators and discussions over the new hangings, furniture, upholstery and bric-a-brac, in novelties of which this autumn season brings a plentiful harvest.

She who boasts a scrap of artistic feeling cannot but keenly enjoy, in anticipation, the beauty of her rooms when in their winter dress.

MRS. VANDERBILT'S DINING-ROOM.

Here in America has been of late revived the art once so skillfully practiced in Cordova and above a carved oak wainscot that runs up within four feet of the ceiling is laid on a leather frieze first engraved in stately conven-

brown bronze rods, hang straight narrow portieres of brown tapestry backed with green velvet. These are drawn well away to each side to permit of light streaming through the long windows, filled with heavy glass, stained all in peacock colors and set in leaden frames.

INEXPENSIVE ADAPTATIONS.

But turning from these costly splendours the woman of moderate means can find as much solid satisfaction in the bargaining over and planning for her simpler house beautiful.

If it is her own snug bedroom that is first to be considered, her heart is sure to lean to a repapering after the fancy of coquettish Mme. Pompadour. This wall cover has a cream white ground, rayed with lines of palest tan, and set with showery little bouquets of field flowers. In place of the usual method this paper is laid on in alternating broad and narrow panels, separated from each other by wide borders of plain cream white paper, every colored panel enclosed by a narrow white or gilded raised beading. The ceiling is similarly treated and the little brass bed has its canopy formed of flowered chintz and lace frills, caught up to a point by a brass cherub or coroneted spear head, somehow attached to the ceiling. For plain and solid comfort, however, nothing seems more tempting than the little mahogany furnished chambre a coucher, hung at walls and windows in cream chintz, gay with huge red cabbage roses. The carpets are now woven to match exactly the chintz upholstery, a Salem cabinet is let into the wall for holding the collection of colonial ware, which every woman makes of china or pewter tea things and in place of the brass fender, at the open fire-place runs an old English wooden fender. This stands at least a foot high, encloses the hearth in three sides of a square or a crescent is made like a wooden rail, supporting a top three inches broad and tufted with chintz, to afford the most

SCHOOL CLOTHES.

AUTUMN STYLES FOR LITTLE MAIDS AND MEN.

French Styles Have Visibly Affected Children's Modes—Hangs Out of Date—The Boys Wear Tarnished Shoes, Belts and Shining Hat Bands—Skirts Should be Short.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—(Special Correspondence.) September is a month of sore trial, both in flesh and spirit, to the very young person and her brother, who are now making periodic trips to town in search of suitable clothes for school and the winter. Along with the solid comfort and healthful protection, a good deal of French daintiness in taste is being commingled in juvenile fashions this autumn.

Over from France have come, for little girls, any number of novel fabrics, and the whole object now seems to tend toward bringing much cheerful color into school and street gowns, by the use of stripes and plaided cloths.

PRETTY WOOL GOODS.

The stout flannels, as soft and heavy as ladies' cloth, are dyed in at least four harmonized tones, showing yellow, red and big pointed ivory pin. The color is a dull blue ground, and all the tones employed almost oriental in richness. Occasionally these flannels are figured, displaying the small Persian pattern done in blue and yellow on an Indian ground, and then, in pretty contrast, are the plaided cloths and wide wale, loose woven serges, of which the first good use was made in England.

However, as everything comes from



A FRENCH MISS.

Paris bearing its own stamp of originality, it is not surprising to find that this season's serge frocks for school girls are sent us embroidered elaborately, in place of the more familiar braiding.

KINDERGARTEN'S GOWNS.

Here, for example, is one, prepared for a kindergarten graduate, of soft dark blue Cotteswold serge. The skirt laid in wide box pleats, flares at the hem, and is adjusted to a short-waisted little body, almost covered by a great five-pointed collar falling capewise over the shoulders and full sleeves. Deep about the hem of the skirt, all the width of the collar and up to the elbows runs a wide band of black and red embroidery, a skeleton pattern, worked out in a twist of mingled silk and wool, and done with big pointed ivory pin. The effect is at once gay and most suitable to the little wearer, whose skirts, as is now the mode with all women-kind under 14, fall only just over the rounding point of the knees.

FOR YOUNG LEGS AND FEET.

In place of long skirts, stout ribbed, knitted stockings will be worn, of a rich blue with such a gown as is described above, and showing fine red silk clocks above the shoe tops. When out of doors little leggings of sort, heavy suiting, to match the color of the dress, will be buckled over just the legs, from ankle to high on the knee, and so protect tender young limbs from any unwarranted exposure.

The shoes themselves, it may be well to remark in passing, are nearly all this winter made, very high, buttoned, and foxing of stout, dull black leather, and the small paws, at back and front, of patent leather. Indeed without a touch of this bright, polished leather, the child of the season is scarcely dressed within the pale of fashion, for shoes,

often unbecomingly worn, at the request of their mothers. This bonnet is meant to comply with the new and picture-like mode of dressing a little daughter's hair. No bang is now permitted, but all the locks are parted from the forehead to the crown. Two side pieces, or heavy ringlets, are brought forward, to hang curling down the inside of each shoulder, while the rest falls unconfined over the back. This odd, big bonnet, an adaptation from that worn in colonial times, is made of veiled felt, brocade, or with soft flat bows of bias silk or bunches of dark-hued feather tips on the crown and tied under the chin with a wide short bow of satin ribbon. When it is a bonnet for Sunday-school wearing and the suit is blue this big hood, of dark blue braided felt, is trimmed with mushroom-like bows of rich cream white, satin ribbon, and just inside the coquettish shovel brim is fastened a



SMALL REGIMENTALS.

tiny cluster of little pink silk rosebuds or blue velvet forget-me-nots.

THE NEW PRINCESSES.

More serious sometimes, with a mother who considers her daughter's wardrobe conscientiously, than beauty or variety of toilets, is how to keep whatever may be provided, whole and clean. For this reason because little girls will be little girls, forgetting all the tenets of heedfulness and cleanliness where a jolly romp is concerned, the mother who has done away with pinafores has done away with her own peace of mind and the very best principle by which a child is kept always neat and presentable. Let her take a look now at the new ones, made expressly for the school girl of 1895 and stand convinced that those of brown grass linen are incomparably useful and pretty garments.

For the quite incorrigible child, who needs one or two changes of apron a



CORRECT SUIT FOR A BOY.

day, the best and most useful economical pattern is a pinafore made in three long straight breadths, sewed together, hemmed at the bottom and arranged at the top of a casing, to run a draw string through at the base of the upper hem. The holes are cut in the top side of this great square and plainly hemmed or frilled about, then the pretty result is shown in the cut, of the simplest apron in the world, to be laundered as easily as a face towel or pillow case.

A pattern equally nice is outlined by its side and in the original basis made of brown grass linen, its wide collar, edged with plaided white muslin embroidery and the big sleeves, with muslin cuffs, arranged to button snugly within the pale of fashion, for shoes,



FROCKS FOR LITTLE GIRLS.

school bags and belts are all made of it, and little boys are going to wear very soon demi-billycock hats of dark blue, green and brown felt clasped round with wide crown bands of patent leather. Waist belts of this material are sold with the dresses for girls, that as simple as the most sensible mother could ask and can be easily made at home, should economy demand it.

A SIMPLE SCHOOL DRESS.

Of the striped flannel the cut shows one, and to give the proper effect the skirt be wide, quite ungored and gathered with equal fullness into all parts of the waistband. A deep hem finishes the bottom and a flat, broad linen collar, or narrow upstanding row of whipped-in lace completes the neck. While the middle of the wearer's little body is clasped by a broad patent-leather strap, and buckle of the same material. With two or three of such capital gowns a school girl is dressed all winter for her daily tasks, since to freshen the pretty suit 'tis only necessary to baste in at neck and sleeves every morning little turnover collars of lace-edged muslin, easily done up in the kitchen by the family nurse or housemaid.

NOVEL COIFFURE AND BONNET.

Not a whit less commendable is the big warm school and street bonnet, designed to replace this autumn all previous fashions in hoods and hats small maidens have uncomplainingly and so

often unbecomingly worn, at the request of their mothers. This bonnet is meant to comply with the new and picture-like mode of dressing a little daughter's hair. No bang is now permitted, but all the locks are parted from the forehead to the crown. Two side pieces, or heavy ringlets, are brought forward, to hang curling down the inside of each shoulder, while the rest falls unconfined over the back. This odd, big bonnet, an adaptation from that worn in colonial times, is made of veiled felt, brocade, or with soft flat bows of bias silk or bunches of dark-hued feather tips on the crown and tied under the chin with a wide short bow of satin ribbon. When it is a bonnet for Sunday-school wearing and the suit is blue this big hood, of dark blue braided felt, is trimmed with mushroom-like bows of rich cream white, satin ribbon, and just inside the coquettish shovel brim is fastened a

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On the Boat to Catalina.



Miss Tarr—Who are those ladies with such lovely complexions, Mr. Salte?

Mr. Salte—Why, they are the Smiths' of Los Angeles. They all drink Puritas.

Five gallons of Puritas Sparkling Distilled Water sent to any part of the city for 50c. Order it of H. Jevne, the grocer; J. R. Newberry & Co.; or The Ice & Cold Storage Co. Telephone 228.

lons for school children is the extensive use of the handsomer Scotch plaids. For girls these are made up in long cape coats, falling free to the hem, with their small petticoats, with hoods to draw close, with ribbon frills about the face, and the whole garment lined with a pretty nice material.

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often unbecomingly worn, at the request of their mothers. This bonnet is meant to comply with the new and picture-like mode of dressing a little daughter's hair. No bang is now permitted, but all the locks are parted from the forehead to the crown. Two side pieces, or heavy ringlets, are brought forward, to hang curling down the inside of each shoulder, while the rest falls unconfined over the back. This odd, big bonnet, an adaptation from that worn in colonial times, is made of veiled felt, brocade, or with soft flat bows of bias silk or bunches of dark-hued feather tips on the crown and tied under the chin with a wide short bow of satin ribbon. When it is a bonnet for Sunday-school wearing and the suit is blue this big hood, of dark blue braided felt, is trimmed with mushroom-like bows of rich cream white, satin ribbon, and just inside the coquettish shovel brim is fastened a

tiny cluster of little pink silk rosebuds or blue velvet forget-me-nots.

THE NEW PRINCESSES.

More serious sometimes, with a mother who considers her daughter's wardrobe conscientiously, than beauty or variety of toilets, is how to keep whatever may be provided, whole and clean. For this reason because little girls will be little girls, forgetting all the tenets of heedfulness and cleanliness where a jolly romp is concerned, the mother who has done away with pinafores has done away with her own peace of mind and the very best principle by which a child is kept always neat and presentable. Let her take a look now at the new ones, made expressly for the school girl of 1895 and stand convinced that those of brown grass linen are incomparably useful and pretty garments.

For the quite incorrigible child, who needs one or two changes of apron a

day, the best and most useful economical pattern is a pinafore made in three long straight breadths, sewed together, hemmed at the bottom and arranged at the top of a casing, to run a draw string through at the base of the upper hem. The holes are cut in the top side of this great square and plainly hemmed or frilled about, then the pretty result is shown in the cut, of the simplest apron in the world, to be laundered as easily as a face towel or pillow case.

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THE OLD DREAM.

After April month and May
Love of birds will fly away.
After June light loves grow chilly
Part, though tarry rose and dill.
Oh, alas! such loves should under
They who once loved love should under
Raining from their love should under
Golden notes and silver notes!

Oh, in April what unrest
Stirs the swallow's searborn breast.
For some love of old and wide.
Where pale orchards bloom unfaded
Where some silent heartstrings stirred,
How these birds from love to sparrows,
And the old dream calls him home,
Home by trackless skies and foam.

Oh, alas! such things should be
Cold as stone are he and she.
Empty gazes the most and wide.
They two planned with such sweet pride.
The sweet nestlings down as far
As the light-winged love loves are.
Love, whose love endures, see then
How sweet Love is wronged again!
Snap his bow and blunt his arrow!
—(St. James Gazette.)

Save Your Face!

Age, Sickness, over-
exposure, and other
causes, destroy the
dainty complexion—
and complexion—
rendered worthless by
the use of
COLA MONTEZ CREME

A great scientific discovery—a face for the
skin, replacing wasted tissue, filling out
wrinkles, causing the skin to glow with
its healthy and discolored and to assume
the beautiful transparency and color
of youth and beauty. For
three months, 75c. All Druggists.

MRS. NETTIE HARRISON, BEAUTY DOCTOR
40 & 42 GEARY ST. SAN FRANCISCO
For sale by H. M. Salte & Co. 225 S. Spring
St., Los Angeles. C. F. Heintzman, N.
Main St., Los Angeles.

Imperial Hair Regenerator

FOR GRAY OR BLEACHED HAIR.

Clean, odorless, lasting. It does not con-

COUNTRY PEOPLE.

KINDNESS AND SYMPATHY TO- WARD ONE ANOTHER.

Living Near to Humanity's Heart—
Little "Charlotte Temple" Re-
cuperating in the Country.

The Touching Story of a Wait of
the Stage—"I Got so Tired
of Bein' Eva."

Life in a Theatrical Boarding-house.
The Dissipated Mother's View of
the Loss of Her Child as
Related by Bab.

The Curtain Drops on Suffering Char-
lotte—"Beyond the Smiling and the
Weeping"—The Country Children Pay
Tribute to Her Memory.

LOCH SHELDRAKE (N. Y., Sept.
2, 1895.—From Our Regular Correspond-
ent.) One has to be not only in the very
heart of the country, but in the heart of
the country people to realize how good
the country is, and how close they be-
come, in a neighborly way, to each
other. Joys are doubled by the sym-
pathy of one's neighbor; sorrow is light-
ened by the willingness of the neighbor
to help bear the burden. And all life is
made better by people living in a nat-
ural, kindly way, each near to the heart
of humanity. And they are so rich in
hospitality. This year I sit out under
the shadow of one of the big trees and
try to read. The book drops from my
hand, my eyes close and I see a picture
of last year. Word went out from the
household that there would be welcome
one little city girl, who had no country
people of her own to go to. She was
not to be older than seven years, and

the fresh-air fund was asked to please
select a gentle little girl. One bright
afternoon we went to meet her, and
when she was lifted off the train, she
stood a picture of fright and misery.
Small for her years, she had long fair
curls and great big blue eyes, while her
clothes were pitiful to look at. She was
very shy, and that night, when she was
put in a high chair that once belonged
to a baby girl who now has a baby of
her own, she refused to eat anything
but bread and tea. She said, very hesi-
tantly, that her mamma told her it
was vulgar to eat much.

A FRESH-AIR-FUND TOT.

The next day found us busy making
some clothes for her, and we were in a
constant state of surprise because of
the prim little way she had of speaking,
the correctness of her language, and
the ease with which she carried herself.
It took us twenty-four hours to find
out her name, and when she said it was
"Charlotte Temple," our eyes grew big
with amazement. Later on she con-
fided to me that that was not her real
name, and still we were too stupid to
understand. On the fifth day she gave
us the information that her mamma
was a professional, and she said this
with as much pride as if the aforesaid
mamma had been a leader of the Four
Hundred. And then we understood.
This poor little lady was a child of the
stage, who worked hard during the
theatrical season, and, as we afterward
found out, helped to support her moth-
er and her father. Her only glimpse of
home life was that which she got by
being counted in with the children of
the street. Perhaps you do not know
that the fresh-air fund only permits
each child to stay two weeks. So, be-
fore the first week was up, we wrote
and had her time extended, for we
wanted to send Charlotte Temple back
with the plumpest of a picture and
with cheek red from health and not
from rouge. She took an immense
amount of interest in her new frocks,
and when she heard that the Sunday-
school was to give an entertainment she
begged and pleaded for permission to
recite at it.

A MINIATURE HAMLET.

At last consent was given, and, fancy
our astonishment, when Charlotte
Temple, aged 7 years, recited "To be or

not to be," with the stiff gestures pec-
uliar to the late Lawrence Barrett!
An enthusiastic encore brought her out
again, and the tears streamed down her
face as this baby repeated, "The Little
White Hearse." She was a happy little
tot in her own quiet way, devoting her-
self to chasing sunbeams and playing
with the puppies, dressing the very
newest in an old dress, and sing-
ing it to sleep. We tempted her ap-
petite, and taught her to eat something
else beside bread and tea, and when a
letter came from her mother ordering
her to come home, as she had an en-
gagement for her, we all escorted Char-
lotte Temple to the station, saw her
safe on the train, with the youngest
puppy in a basket, a huge bouquet of
flowers, a box of luncheon, and a tiny
trunk filled with an entire new outfit for
her.

She promised to write to us, and this
letter came about a month after she
had gone.
My dear Misses Mary—
I got home all right & I am engaged to
play Eva in mamma's play two but
my poppa will not let me keep the pup-
py—my mamma sold him to my friend
and will cum sum. I am till deth do
us part
yurs feebunately,
CHARLOTTE
TEMPLE.

AN UNTIMELY VALENTINE.

Poor Charlotte Temple! The work-a-
day time was beginning early with her.
What was not possible when her
mother would sell the "puppy" Chris-
mas brought a little card, the adver-
tisement of a shoe house with a picture
on the other side. It was posted in
some Western town, and our small
friend had written upon it, evidently
getting the holidays mixed up:
"Dear friend my mine,
This hart is thine
and wilt u be my valentine."
We would have sent her a Christmas
box, but we didn't know where to ad-
dress it. However, after that we took
a dramatic paper for the sole purpose
of following in the company to which
Charlotte Temple was attached, and
which was known as "Jake Jacobs's
Unrivaled Constellation of Stars." It
was difficult to think of poor
Charlotte as a stellar attraction, but

evidently the little baby played her
part well, for, like most children, she
was a born imitator; and, unlike most
children, she was remarkably bright
and very obedient. Easter brought a
letter from her mother saying that the
company had disbanded, and that, if
we would invite her, she would be glad
to bring Charlotte to pay us a visit.
Somehow we didn't lean toward Miss
Trixie Howard as we did toward Char-
lotte, and we preferred to wait until
we could have Charlotte alone. Then
we saw that the company had gotten
together again, and were going to
make another attempt to impress their
ability on the doubting public.

Weeks went by, and we heard nothing;
but, one day, Tommy, the boy
from the station, brought a telegram.

COLLECT ON DELIVERY.

and, while I was paying him, I heard
Mary begin to cry. Then she handed
the yellow sheet to me. It read, "Come
at once. Charlotte very ill. Calling for
you," and it was signed "Trixie How-
ard."
We started by the first train, taking
with us everything we could think of
that was ready, which would add to
Charlotte's comfort. The abiding place
of Trixie Howard and her child was a
theatrical boarding-house on one of the
side streets. As we entered, we heard
a young woman on the first floor hear-
ing her part in a melodrama, while the
second floor was evidently training
for a song and dance act. Up
we went and we went until the top
floor was reached. In a small room, ly-
ing on a miserable cot was Charlotte
Temple, looking not as she did when
she first came to us. Her mother, a
peroxide young woman, was entertain-
ing several perfect ladies like herself,
with the story of Charlotte's accident.
The up and up we went until the top
floor was reached. In a small room, ly-
ing on a miserable cot was Charlotte
Temple, looking not as she did when
she first came to us. Her mother, a
peroxide young woman, was entertain-
ing several perfect ladies like herself,
with the story of Charlotte's accident.

SEEMED SORRIER FOR THE MITE
than her mother did, and he tried to
straighten up the room a little, put
the poker chips out of sight, picked up
the half-smoked cigarettes and threw them
out of the window, and thanked us
in the most dramatic manner for coming.
And the hours went by, and we three
did all we could to make Charlotte Tem-
ple find the going away from life easier

EVA'S LAST PERFORMANCE.

"You see," said Trixie, "Charlotte's

been playing Eva all winter, and how
well she never lived without the salary
that she drew is more than I can un-
derstand; it does seem as if there was
no end to our trouble. Well, you know,
in the transformation scene, Eva is put
up in the clouds and supported by ma-
chinery, and she is supposed to go sail-
ing along to heaven. Some fool of a
stage hand didn't fix the machinery
right, and they got Charlotte up, and
just while the audience were going
wild about her, the fool thing broke,
and down she fell. And there's good
money gone for the rest of her life, for
the doctor says if she lives she will be
a cripple anyhow." I don't know how
I ever listened to this woman. Even-
tually Mary told some of the visitors that
they had better go, and Trixie went
with them to the hall, and evidently
sent for more beer, and they stayed out
there, much to our relief, and drank it.
Poor Charlotte Temple was just barely
breathing. But she knew us, and a
happy smile came over her face, and
she tried to say something about the
puppy. And Mary told her how those
upon the farm had grown, and that
there was a new kitten which was
named after her, and then she laughed;
but, oh! so weakly. We gave her a tes-
tament of brandy, and bathed the lit-
tle face, and some strength seemed to
come to her, but she said, "Misses
Mary, I got so tired of bein' Eva. I
hadn't any puppy, but a kind lady in
the company gave me a doll, an' I
named the doll after the puppy, Sam.
An' Misses Mary, if I get well, I'm
comin' up to be your girl this summer.
But, Misses Mary, I'm so tired."

PITIFUL MIND WANDERING.
And then she began to wander. She
said: "I wish she hadn't sold the puppy;
I'd like to keep him—an' I don't think
Misses Mary would like to know that he
was sold to work the growler—my
mamma says if the ghost don't walk
this week there'll be no Eva—oh! I wish
it was time for the curtain to go down—
I'm so tired—there's a little girl out
front who cum with her mother—I spee'
she could keep a puppy—no! summer
I'll have just as many flowers as I
want, and Misses Mary will make me a
little cake for myself. No, Clarence,
I don't want any other puppy—Sam
would feel bad if I kept another dog—
Oh, dear, I wish the curtain would
drop—I'm so tired—when will the cur-
tain drop?"

And the curtain dropped.

HER MEMORY CHERISHED.

With the permission of Clarence, we
brought Charlotte Temple up here. She
is sleeping in the quiet country cham-
ber, and the children this summer
take pleasure in putting flowers on the
grave of the little girl who spoke the
piece at the concert. And when the

than the living it. Two or three times
I wondered where her mother was.
Time told. About 10 o'clock she came
in maudlin drunk. And she cried and
screamed, and Charlotte grew restless
and looked unhappy, and Clarence How-
ard removed Trixie to the hall, where
she fell on the floor in a drunken stum-
ble.

When the doctor came he gave me a
significant look, and said he would stay
for a while. And Charlotte Temple said:
"Misses Mary, tell me about the funny
tree." And Mary told her about that
wonderful tree on which mint sticks
grow, and beautiful candies and lovely
toys, and which good children see, and
where the monkey bird wings all day
long on the top branches of this tree,
called by the man who found it the Am-
phalula tree. And then she said:
"Misses Mary, you sing my tune, and
I'll come in on the chorus." And Mary
sang.

"Beyond the smiling and the weeping, I
shall be soon."

and we could hear the little voice feebly
saying "soon."

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grave of the little girl who spoke the
piece at the concert. And when the

Fresh Air people wrote to Mary, she
said: "Send me a boy; I never want an-
other girl!"
But, somehow, I can hear the voice
of Charlotte Temple even now, and it
seems to me, when I close my eyes, as
if I could not only hear, but see her,
and—
"She sits at God's own side
And sings as she used to do."

HAB.

Dante, as well as Giotto, Columbus
and Petrarch, is now said by the Fran-
ciscans to have belonged to their
Third order.

The Difference.



The inside bottom of a shoe,
just where the foot comes.
One-half was Goodyear Welt,
the other machine-sewed.
Goodyear Welt part is smooth,
clean, free from nails; machine-
sewed part is full of tacks, nails,
waxed threads,—is hard and
stiff: that's the difference,
part of it.

In some machine-sewed shoes the tacks,
nails, and waxed threads are covered
with strip of leather so you can't see
them; but they are there just the same.
Ask your shoe dealer about it.

(1)

The New Goods

We have been showing since opening of the season, seem to have made
an unconditional capture of the good will of the people who buy dry
goods. Our prices in all departments are creating profound surprise,
and the beautiful assortments affording intense satisfaction, and from
this forward each day will furnish its own quota of new attractions and
specials, we being represented on every west bound express and freight
consignment.

J. O. Orient & Co.
NORTH SPRING STREET.
NEAR TEMPLE.

J. O. Orient & Co.
NORTH SPRING STREET,
NEAR TEMPLE.

Blankets.

- AT \$1.00 A PAIR. 10-4 Blankets, in both white and gray, very heavy and fluffy,
soft and fleecy; selling at.....\$1 a pair
- AT \$2.50 A PAIR. 10-4 White Wool Blankets: have a little cotton in the
warp, heavy and durable, with delicate pink and blue borders; sell-
ing at.....\$2.50 a pair
- AT \$3.25 A PAIR. 10-4 White Family Blankets, full size, thick and soft, fine
finish, with pretty pink and blue borders; selling at.....\$3.25 a pair
- AT \$3.00 A PAIR. 10-4 Gray Wool Blankets, soft, fleecy finish, heavy and
durable; free from burrs and thoroughly shrunken; selling at.....\$3 a pair
- AT \$4.50 A PAIR. 100 pairs 11-4 White California-made Blankets, heavy,
soft and durable; double-stitched and bound with silk, with pretty
pink, blue and buff borders; selling at.....\$4.50 a pair
- AT \$5.00 A PAIR. White Lambs' Wool Blankets, 11-4 (note the size); this
blanket is heavy and soft, French finish, superior quality, thor-
oughly shrunken, silk-bound and double stitched, in delicate pink, blue
and buff borders; selling at.....\$5 a pair
- AT \$7.00 A PAIR. 12-4 White Australian Wool Blankets, extra size, fine,
close weave, handsome finish, very soft and heavy; thoroughly shrunken,
silk bound and double-stitched, with pretty borders of light-blue,
pink and buff; selling at.....\$7 a pair
- AT \$9.00 A PAIR. 13-4 (note the size) White, California Blankets, the finest
grade of Australian wool; extra fine weave, extra soft finish, extra
pretty borders; selling at.....\$9 a pair

Men's Nightshirts and Medium-weight Underwear.

- AT 50c. Men's Fancy-trimmed Nightshirts, made of fine heavy muslin, trimmed
with "Cash's" fast-colored trimmings and cut very full and long; sell-
ing for.....50c
- AT 75c. Men's Heavy Twilled Muslin-weight Shirts, trimmed with fast-colored
silk trimmings of very neat designs, cut extra long and extra full;
selling for.....75c
- AT 50c. Men's Light and Heavy-weight Undyed Sanitary Gray Merino Under-
shirts and Drawers, all silk bound, taped seams and ribbed skirts and
well-finished; selling for.....50c per garment
- AT 75c. Men's Medium-weight Flesh-colored Silk-finished Balbriggan Under-
shirts and Drawers, made with French collarettes and silk bound, ex-
cellent value; selling for.....75c per garment
- AT \$1.00. Men's Medium-weight Cashmere Merino Undershirts and Drawers,
silk-finished, gross-grain silk facings, and well-taped and finished;
selling for.....\$1.00 per garment
- AT \$1.35. Men's Light-weight Undyed Sanitary Gray Wool Underwear (war-
ranted pure wool), medicated and thoroughly shrunken, superior fin-
ish, worth \$3.50 per suit; selling for.....\$1.35 per garment

Cheviot, Knit and Saten Skirts and Corsets.

- AT 75c. The R. & G. Corset, in both black and drab, made of a fine Italian
cloth, silk stitched, with extra long waist and medium form; selling
for.....75c a pair
- AT \$1.00. The Four-in-hand Corset, adapted to ladies with medium-length
waist and large hips, as it is cut out over the hips, which absolutely
prevents breaking over the sides, heavily boned with coralline;
selling for.....\$1 a pair
- AT \$1.50. The well-known Dr. Warner's 777 Corset, in drab only, for ladies
of the average figure, long waist and full form, boned with the un-
breakable coralline; selling for.....\$1.50
- AT 45c. Ladies' striped cheviot Skirts, cut on a full-gored pattern, trimmed
with ruffle of same, guaranteed to wash; selling at.....45c each
- AT 45c. Ladies' Knit Undershirts of heavy cotton, in natural cream, the
proper garment for this weather; selling at.....45c each
- AT \$1.50. Ladies' black Saten Skirts, the best quality of saten, guaranteed
fast-black, full width and trimmed with two corded ruffles; selling
for.....\$1.50 each

Parasols, Dress Trimmings, Ostrich Boas and Collarettes.

- AT \$1.00. Ladies' Black Gloria Silk Parasols, 36-inch ribs, natural wood han-
dles and paragon frames; will be offered at.....\$1.00 each
- AT \$1.50. Ladies' Black, Extra-quality Gloria Silk Parasols, with natural and
ornamental wood handles, 36-inch ribs and paragon frames; will be
offered at.....\$1.50 each
- 75 pieces of Black Jet Beaded Parasometers, in bands, edgings and Van Dyke
point effects, ranging in width from 1/4 to 9 inches and from 5c to 55 per yard
- AT \$1.25. Ladies' black English twill Gloria Silk Parasols, 34-inch ribs, pa-
ragon frames and very pretty ornamental handles; will be offered
at.....\$1.25 each

Ladies' Silk Waists, Capes and Suits.



Just Received

A new line of Ladies'
Silk Waists in the
latest styles and color-
ings, ranging in price
from \$7.00 to \$15.00.

Dress Gingham.

- AT 6 1/2c A YARD. Gingham just received, new styles, fast colors, suitable for
aprons and children's dresses; selling at.....6 1/2c a yd.
- AT 7 1/2c A YARD. Gingham, a good, heavy grade, in pretty, neat plaids and
striped fast colors, selling at.....7 1/2c a yd.
- AT 10c A YARD. Fine Zephyr Gingham, 28 inches wide, fast colors, in a
great variety of checks and stripes; selling at 10c a yd.
- AT 12 1/2c A YARD. Fine Cheviots, 30 inches wide, close, fine texture, fast colors, in a
great variety of checks and stripes; selling at.....12 1/2c a yd.
- AT 8 1/2c A YARD. Outing Flannel, a heavy grade, fast colors, pretty patterns
in dark medium and delicate light shades; selling at.....8 1/2c a yd.
- AT 10c A YARD. Dress Calicoes, 32 inches wide, dark ground, good serviceable
material, in pretty figures and stripes; selling at.....10c a yd.

New Laces and Veilings.

- 20c, 35c, 50c. Black Bodice Anglals Lace, pure silk, the newest lace for
trimming, in widths 4, 8 and 10 inches; will be sold for per
yard.....20c, 35c and 50c
- 65c. Black Chifon, 42 inches wide, nice fine quality; the popular light ma-
terial for covering waists will be sold for.....65c per yard
- 75c to \$2. Butter Cream Pearl Point de Venise Lace, Van Dyke effects, very
choice goods, in widths from 6 to 12 inches; will be sold per
yard.....from 75c to \$2
- 30c. Black Chantilly Lace, 10 inches wide, all silk, light and heavy patterns;
will be sold at.....30c per yard
- AT 25c. Ladies' Fine Embroidered Scallop Edge Lawn Handkerchiefs, very
handsome patterns; will be sold for.....25c each
- 25c to \$1. Black and Colored Tuxedo Veiling, plain and dotted, 18 and 27
inches wide, an immense assortment of new styles; will be sold
from.....25c to \$1 per yard

Ladies' Muslin Wear.

- AT 25c. Ladies' Extra Heavy Muslin Drawers, in both open and closed, made
with a yoke band and nicely finished, with cluster of tucks and deep
hem; selling for.....25c a pair
- AT 35c. Ladies' Fine Muslin Drawers, well made and carefully cut and sewed,
with clusters of tucks and wide ruffle of embroidery; selling
for.....35c a pair
- AT 35c. Ladies' Muslin Chemise, good quality and extra full width, neatly
trimmed with Torchon lace and embroidery insertion; selling
for.....35c each
- AT 50c. Ladies' Gowns of good substantial muslin, yoke back and front, edged
with ruffle of same, all sizes and good lengths; selling for.....50c each
- AT 65c. Ladies' Extra Quality Muslin Gowns, embroidered and tucked yoke
front and double yoke back and embroidery trimmings, splendid value
for the price; selling at.....65c each
- AT \$1.00. The latest style in Ladies' Muslin Gowns, square cut yoke front, but-
toned at the side with ruffled collar and deep embroidery; selling
at.....\$1.00 each

Ladies' Capes.

- \$2.00 Circular Capes in navy and black broadcloth with Mohair braid trimming
and satin crush collar; former price, \$4.50; now selling at, each.....\$2.00
- \$4.00 Circular and Double Capes, in brown, tan, navy and black broadcloth,
medium weight and extra fine quality; former price, \$6.75; now selling
at, each.....\$4.00
- \$5.00 Ladies' Serge Suits, in navy, black, tan and gray, mixed effects; former
price, \$7.50; now selling at, a suit.....\$5.00
- \$7.50 Ladies' All-wool Scotch Cheviot Blazer Suits, in handsome mixed effects,
also tan mixtures with Eton Jacket and extra full skirt; former price,
\$10.50; now selling at, each, a suit.....\$7.50
- \$10 Ladies' All-wool Cheviot Suits, double-breasted jacket and extra full skirt,
in tan mixtures; former price, \$15; now selling at, each, a suit.....\$10.00

Ribbons, Belts and Leather Goods.

- AT 5c PER YARD. All silk, satin and gros grain Ribbon, No. 7, in black, pink,
light blue, yellow and other new shades, will be offered at 5c per yard
- AT 10c PER YARD. All silk, satin and gros grain Ribbon, No. 12, 2 inches
wide, in black and all the newest shades and heavy finish, will be of-
fered at.....10c per yard
- AT 12 1/2c PER YARD. All silk, satin and gros grain Ribbon, No. 18, in black
only, 2 1/2 in. wide and heavy silk finish, will be offered at 12 1/2c yd.
- AT 25c EACH. Ladies' Outing Belts in black and navy blue silk, with white
metal and black enameled buckles and slides; will be offered at 25c ea.
- A large assortment of Ladies' Purses and combination Card Cases, in seal, alligator,
snake and lizard, in plain and sterling silver mounted effects, from 15c to \$4 each.
- AT 35c EACH; 45 Ladies' black leather Boston Shopping Bags, 10 inches
long, with outside pocket and riveted handles, saten lined; will
be offered at.....35c each

Brocaded Surah, Taffeta and China Silks.

- AT 30c. 52 pieces 22-inch China Silk, in a large assortment of light, medium
and dark colors; worth 50c; will be sold at.....30c
- AT 50c. 15 pieces Brocaded Surah Silk, small neat figures, in a variety of light
evening shades; will be sold at.....50c per yard
- AT 60c. 18 pieces Changeable Surah Silk, new iridescent effects, heavy quality,
superior finish; will be sold at.....60c
- AT 75c. 45 pieces Checked and Plaid Taffeta and Surah Silk, in a variety of
styles, in changeable effects, superior quality; will be sold at.....75c
- AT \$1.00. 20 pieces Brocaded Taffeta Silk, in a beautiful variety of new
styles in Oriental coloring, illuminated effects; will be sold at \$1.00
- AT \$1.25. 15 pieces Brocaded Beau de Soie, in a beautiful variety of floral
designs, in light and dark grounds; will be sold at.....\$1.25

Colored Dress Goods.

- AT 25c. 36-inch Novelty Suitings, in the latest colorings and broche effects,
good value at 40c; selling for.....25c per yard
- AT 40c. 36-inch All Wool Cheviots, in checks and broken plaids, worth 60c;
selling for.....40c per yard
- AT 50c. 42-inch Scotch Cheviots, in small checks and mixed effects, good value
at 75c; selling for.....50c per yard
- AT 50c. 38-inch All Wool Boucle Suitings in the new four-tone colorings and
rough effects, regular value 75c; selling for.....50c per yard
- AT 60c. 38-inch All Wool Novelty Suitings, in the latest two-tone colorings and
broche effects, good value at \$1; selling for.....60c per yard
- AT 75c. 48-inch All Wool Curled Cheviots, extra weight and rough effects,
worth \$1.25; selling for.....75c per yard

Black Dress Goods.

- AT 25c. 38-inch British Cashmere; good weight and fine finish; worth 40c;
selling for.....25c per yard
- AT 50c. 38-inch all-wool satin-finished English Sateen; regular value, 75c; sell-
ing for.....50c per yard
- AT 50c. 38-inch English Brilliantine; smooth finish and fine silk luster; good
value at 75c; selling for.....50c per yard
- AT 60c. 40-inch all-wool Imported Fancy-weave Granite, in a large variety of
patterns; regular price, 75c; selling for.....60c per yard
- AT 75c. 50-inch Silk-warp Gloria; fine twill and silk luster; good value at \$1;
selling for.....75c per yard
- AT \$1.00. 48-inch all-wool French Diagonal; extra weight and large wale;
regular price, \$1.25; selling for.....\$1 per yard

Feather Boas.

- A large assortment of Black Real Ostler Feather Boas and Collarettes, from 31 to
54 inches long; will be offered at from.....\$1.25 to \$10 each

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Careful
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BRIDGE WORK

Properly done will not irritate the gums or wear the other teeth, but prevents the natural teeth from further DECAY or ACHE. NO PLATE

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Don't be persuaded from the BEST work by inexperienced workmen. Bands are "no good."

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METHODS

We print a few testimonials given in 1886, to show you we have had years of experience, and that we can be relied upon. We refer you to living witnesses in Los Angeles for further proof.

"We, the undersigned, have had teeth extracted by the Pennsylvania Dental Co., of Fort Scott, Kas., and advise all who have decayed teeth that cannot be saved by filling, or roots that are not fit to support crowns—and simply delay the work on account of pain, or because to them unavoidable, or the fear they may have of being put under an anesthetic—to be not afraid, for THIS method of extracting is positively safe and painless.

"We experienced no bad or disagreeable effect from their method of extracting, and we consider it a blessing to humanity."

Witness our signatures.

NAME	OPERATION	RESIDENCE	NAME	OPERATION	RESIDENCE
Mrs. E. A. Stone	Extracted	9 Kincaid	Mrs. E. A. Stone	Extracted	9 Kincaid
Oliver McCormack	"	2 Blue Mound	Oliver McCormack	"	2 Blue Mound
Mrs. W. A. Easthart	"	2 Blue Mound	Mrs. W. A. Easthart	"	2 Blue Mound
Mrs. J. D. Holmes	"	10 Pleasanton	Mrs. J. D. Holmes	"	10 Pleasanton
Mrs. A. T. Probasco	"	"	Mrs. A. T. Probasco	"	"
Geo. S. Probasco	"	"	Geo. S. Probasco	"	"
W. C. Knight	"	23 Fulton	W. C. Knight	"	23 Fulton
J. H. Goodman	"	11 Precot	J. H. Goodman	"	11 Precot
L. A. Royce	"	1 Miami	L. A. Royce	"	1 Miami
Mrs. D. A. Swift	"	Lancing tel'n Mound City	Mrs. D. A. Swift	"	Lancing tel'n Mound City

"I have witnessed the operation of Dr. Stevens's painless extracting of teeth, and deem it a success, as teeth were extracted without pain and with perfect safety. I can heartily recommend his method to parties desiring teeth extracted."

A. J. ROUSSEAU, M. D., Fulton, Kan.

Remember the Place, 226 S. SPRING.

HERMIT RANCH.

A MYSTERY OF THE CAHUENGA PASS.

(From a Special Contributor to The Times.)

CHAPTER II.

"Surely you are mistaken," said Barlow arousing himself to look. "No, I am not," said the boy, now risen to a standing position on the box he had been sitting upon; seeing there from the angles of the road over the jutting rocks. "And he is in his blue jacket and gray breeches, while across the burro in front of him is the laprobe we spread over his face."

The boy was right, it was the hermit, who, upon reaching Barlow's wagon, violently cast the laprobe into it. "Next time you let me sleep," said the hermit vehemently. "How could I have done otherwise than I did," answered Barlow, "when the flies were all over you; to cover the dead is but decent charity." Making no reply the aged hermit turned his head into a winding canyon which led upward to his ranch, and soon was lost to sight. "Where are we now," facetiously asked Barlow. "I am half-way up the grade and bereft of a job," answered the deputy.

After a moment's reflection he added: "As I yet remain under obligation to you, Mr. Barlow, you will take me back to the little motor station at H. I'll glide in and report to my chief that as business was dull, I took a little spin to the foothills with a friend. More than likely, though, my return will precede that of the chief, for he is very thorough. Had he been here just now he would have detected the old fellow, and low the reason of his return to life. And silence is our only shield from ridicule, we must all guard our lips. Reversing the direction of their travel and leaving the deputy at the motor station, Barlow and Jake again whistled about to make all possible speed homeward. Communicatively, Barlow generally, Barlow not knowing how his wife would take the account of this, his latest adventure, said to the boy: "We must keep still for awhile until we know more about the old hermit; something about how he gets his money, and what he has encroached in his grove of blue gums. Some moonlight night, Jake, we will take a trip to Hermit ranch, and see what we can see. You could crawl through the blue gums at a wonderful rate, and so could I, too, for that matter."

"How did the old man get up so quick?" asked the boy; "feet and hands cold?" "Yes, and brow, too," added Barlow, "not could I, as I looked, detect breath coming from him—puzzles me to know how he got down. It may have been an overdose of medicine, or possibly, other stuff he takes. We will not worry about it, Jake," said Barlow, conclusively, "but drive on home and wait the next chance to learn more."

"Will you ride, Mr. Barlow?" "Don't mind, seeing it is you, Dr. Peasely," replied Barlow, and he climbed into the wagon. "The boy has the team, and I'm on my way to the postoffice." "I've been waiting the chance to exhort myself, Mr. B., for weeks as I did not know what to do. Really, I ought not to have spoken that way." "That is nothing, doctor, for that old fellow could fool anybody any time, night or day. I guess I've told you, save my wife, about my seeing him, or some one exactly like him—better dressed, though—with a cork summer hat coming out of the First National Bank. So many funny things show up about him that I don't know what to think. If it is all surface show with no interior back of it all, then I'll have to confess to too much curiosity." "Do you know of any blasting going on in the mountains, Mr. Barlow?" "No," said Barlow, "except away south, where they are developing water." "While after my cows the other day, Mr. Barlow," continued the doctor, "I went to go half way up the divide, and away east along the side of the ridge. And getting them started down hill, while resting a bit under a live oak, west should I hear and feel, save an earthquake, as I took it to be. It seemed to be right at my back, and in the very heart of the mountain. Thinking it over, I came to the conclusion that it was not an earthquake, for there was but one sharp jar, and then all was over with. Letting the cows take their own course, I went around by Hermit Ranch to see what I could see." "And what did you see, doctor?" "Quite a bit, I tell you," replied the man, "and that is what makes me suspicious. Here your postoffice, Mr. Barlow, and I turn west."

This ride and the conversation had been a week after the occurrences last recorded, and during this period the old fellow was several times seen going toward from the direction of the city, accompanied by his quadruped. Although moving about more than usual, he seemed quite as much relieved as ever.

Having at an idle hour seen the fortifications—flimsy, indeed—which the doctor had spoken of, one night Barlow and his boy both appeared upon the scene, the half moon in the sky yielding through the fog faint light. From the one window or embrasure on the west side of the log house in the grove shone a feeble light. Prying passage way through the interlaced limbs and getting Jake on the inside, Barlow directed him to the hut to discover by sight and sound all that is

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We do not pretend to cure nor treat all diseases, but claim that our specialists, devoting their total attention to one class of diseases, have better results than a general practitioner treating all classes of diseases.

Every physician connected with us is a graduate of a regular medical college and noted in his specialty. One has finished his education in Berlin under Prof. Koch and Prof. Virchow and was himself a professor in a medical college; is also an author of several standard medical works; another received his medical knowledge in London.

We further claim to be better equipped with instruments and apparatus than any other medical institute in Southern California, which enables us to find out the cause of the disease and operate better than those who have not these equipments.

We invite all afflicted to come and investigate our advantages. We charge nothing for consultation.

The English and German expert specialists had a large hospital and institute in Chicago for years and now have located in Los Angeles permanently.

We have thousands of testimonials from patients cured while there and some from patients in Los Angeles, of which we will publish a few until our reputation is established as well here as in the East.



English and German Expert Specialists, Byrne Building, Los Angeles.

This certifies that the Rapture Specialist SPECIALISTS in the Byrne Building, Los Angeles, cured my rupture, which was of fifteen years standing. I now exercise without the truss and feel as well as I ever did. I will gladly answer any inquiry addressed to me at 119 West Ninth street, Los Angeles.

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My wife and myself do not need any more treatment. I am totally cured of my rheumatism, kidney and liver troubles. You have done more for me than you estimate when you undertook my case. For I think I am permanently cured. My wife can lift a pail of water with ease now, which she had not done before your treatment for ten years. She considers herself totally cured of her female troubles. We will gladly answer all inquiries if they are addressed to us at 518 California street.

Respectfully yours, MAJOR W. WINSLOW.

The following are some of the diseases which the ENGLISH AND GERMAN EXPERT SPECIALISTS treat successfully:

- Dyspepsia, Constipation** and all diseases of the liver and bowels. These conditions cause nervousness, general debility, bad taste, headache, a swollen skin, despondency, etc.
- Piles and Fistula** destroy health and constitution. Do not neglect. Many cases pronounced incurable by others have been restored to perfect health by our specialist.
- Kidney and Bladder** affections cause many serious complications. Many cases pronounced incurable by others have been restored to perfect health by our specialist.
- Catarrh** is a most offensive disease; it affects the senses of smell, taste, hearing and sight, causes a copious and offensive discharge and eventually produces consumption. For patients consulting with us we will do all human aid can accomplish.
- Asthma** we can alleviate and in most cases prevent its recurrence.
- Consumption** is a slow, living death. Our system never fails to arrest the first stages of this disease. By a careful examination of the lungs and a microscopic investigation of the expectoration we are enabled to tell the exact condition of the lungs; this known, we can cure it, if possible. By our new method, the dry, hacking cough disappears, night sweats are stopped, appetite restored and lost vigor renewed without the use of nauseating medicines.
- Nervous Diseases.** We have extensive experience in these diseases, and by our treatment we are enabled to relieve almost every case.
- Epilepsy.** Our results warrant us in holding out hope to those suffering with this disease.
- Paralysis** is a condition which requires the genius of the Specialist to remedy.
- Ulcers and Abscesses.** When treated in time, are permanently cured.
- Cancer.** If you have an unnatural swelling, growth, attended with stinging, itching, burning, aching sensation, your difficulty may be cancer. No delay should be made in having it examined by an expert, thus saving, if cancer, that distress equal to a century of ordinary pain.
- Eczema, Skin and Scalp** Diseases cause discomfort. We cure these ailments by a harmless method, which removes all eruptions and blemishes and restores the natural bloom to the fairest complexion. Moles, freckles, liver spots, scald head, wrinkles, scurfiness, hair, salt rheum, ring-worm, etc., cured by our Specialist.
- Heart.** Never before was mortality as now. It should be warning to those about to discomfit in the region of the heart to apply for expert advice and treatment.
- Rheumatism.** Our treatment cures those who have been pronounced incurable by others. Counsel our Specialist, if afflicted.
- Obesity** [Excessive fatness]. By a harmless treatment we can reduce the weight without interfering with daily duties or cause weakness or flatulency. Patients may consult us and be treated by mail.
- Deformities.** The liberal use of unlimited capital has resulted in securing for us a perfect assortment of approved instruments and apparatus.
- Eye and Ear.** We have effected cures which have heretofore been regarded as incurable or impossible to relieve. If afflicted with any eye or ear trouble you can consult with our expert free.
- Blood.** Our specialist cures all forms of blood diseases, such as scrofula, syphilis, etc. If afflicted with any of these diseases, consult with our expert free.
- Female Trouble.** Little is known by the general practitioner of the diseases of women; they frequently mistake the symptoms which females complain, such as dizziness, faintness, pain in back, side and head, bearing down sensation, and bloating for appendicitis, liver complaint or heart disease, etc., when in fact they are caused by some derangement of the reproductive organs. The most common are inflammation or displacement of the womb. Cancer is found more often in the female organs than in any other part. We cure displacements painlessly. All ladies afflicted should consult with our Specialist instead of living the life of drudgery the balance of their lives.
- Private Diseases** are treated with the most successful results. Inasmuch as this paper finds entrance into the family circle, we are compelled to forego plain language, which is necessary in dealing with these diseases. Men and women which are so detrimental to health and prevent the pleasure and enjoyment of domestic life. Those who suffer from the folly of former indiscretion may counsel with us free at our office with the assurance of strictest confidence.
- Surgery.** Our surgeon is equipped with a better assortment of instruments and appliances than any other in Southern California. He has had large experience. If afflicted consult with him.
- Rupture.** Our Expert has a large list of cases cured which are open for inspection by those afflicted.

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KEELS AND CENTERBOARDS.

THE CURIOUS SHIFTS IN POPULARITY BETWEEN THEM FOR RACING CRAFT.

Racing Machines on the Water Are One Thing, Genuine Pleasure Yachts Another—For General Utility the Centerboard Cannot be Displaced—An Early Centerboard "Crack"—Origin of the Centerboard Away Back in History.

(By a Special Contributor to The Times.)

Amid the chorus of congratulations that have been elicited by the wonderful speed shown by the Defender in the trial races with the Vigilant, an occasional wall of lamentation has been heard because the latest defender of the America's cup is a keel boat. Some writers, more sentimental than well informed, have maintained that the centerboard is the national type of boat, and have even intimated that it would be better to lose the cup with a centerboard boat than to win it with a keel one. Under this restricted view sight is lost of the fact that the schooner America, which won the cup and immortalized herself, was a keel craft. More than that, she was selected in preference to a centerboard boat.

EARLY CENTERBOARD "CRACK."
At the time the America was built there was sailing around these waters the fastest centerboard boat afloat, the sloop Maria. She was designed by Robert Livingston Stevens, and was built by William Capes in Hoboken in 1844. She was 110 feet over all, had a beam of 26 feet 8 inches, with a draft of water of 6 inches under the fore foot increasing to a maximum of 5 feet 3 inches aft. She was many years in advance of her time. There were many features about her which did not come into adoption until long years afterward, and were then regarded as modern discoveries. She had a hollow main boom, for one thing, and it is said to have been 100 feet long. Then

was beaten by the Volunteer in 1887. The Vigilant, in fact, was almost a complete abandonment of the so-called "national type," as represented by shallow, broad-beamed boats with wide centerboards, as would have been a cutter, pure and simple.

THE CENTERBOARD NOT EXTINGUISHED BY A GOOD DEAL.

The "world do move," however, and he would be a rash man who would venture to predict that even in boats built for racing purposes solely, the centerboard has been extinguished. Here is one consideration, at least, that should give us pause before reaching that conclusion. In England the greatest success in the 1-rater class, which includes boats of between eighteen and twenty feet water line length, was achieved last year by a centerboard boat and a boat of the extreme "skimming dish" type at that. The Sorcerer is her name, and she was designed by Linton Hope. With a water line of 18.80 feet and a beam of eight feet she has a draught of only seven inches. She depends entirely upon her great beam for stability and sails almost bolt upright. She has a dagger-shaped centerboard seven feet deep which twists her bodily to windward. Her victories include several other boats of the bulb fin keel type, previously thought to be invincible. Of course her success has led to the production of many other boats of the same form and so it comes about that the once much-decried Yankee skimming dish is treated with much respect and consideration in English waters. So far as speed is concerned there can be no doubt that Linton Hope's shallow centerboard boats are an improvement on those of home construction. Turn about is fair play, however, and now that an Englishman has stolen a march on us with a skimming dish, would only be taking our legitimate revenge if we should beat the Englishman in the contests for the America's cup with an out-and-out cutter such as the Defender.

ORIGIN OF THE CENTERBOARD.

The name centerboard undoubtedly of American origin, but the device itself in some form seems to have been an ancient one. Some South American Indians, before the Spaniards swooped down upon them and made life a burden to them, made use of the centerboard in a primitive fashion. Prescott, in his "Conquest of Peru," taking his description from an old Spanish manuscript, records how the 1562-27 Spanish voyagers, when sailing further south than any European vessel had ever been, came across a craft that

she had a weighted centerboard like the Vigilant has, but nothing like so heavy, and therefore, more manageable. She had another centerboard well aft. It was a small affair, and was supposed to keep her from yawing or gripping when reaching or running. When Gen. Paine built the Jubilee and gave her two centerboards, many people thought that was something unprecedented. The Maria also had outside lead ballast, which in recent years has also been hailed as a great innovation. The Maria was a wonderful boat in her day and generation. She was never beaten but once in a regular race. If she could have got weather to her liking she would have beaten the English crack yachts worse than did the America. But she didn't take kindly to rough water and a hard blow, and when it was suggested in 1851 that she should cross the Atlantic and try to get an international race, it was decided that the venture would be too risky. So Commodore Stevens left the centerboard sloop behind and sent over the keel schooner, and with what result the world is not likely to forget as long as the American eagle is able to scream.

PREFERENCE BETWEEN KEELS AND CENTERBOARDS.

To those conversant with the progress of yacht-designing here and abroad it is no matter of surprise that Herreshoff should have built a keel boat to defend the cup in 1885. Despite the successive victories gained by centerboard yachts over keel ones in the races for the America's cup, the keel type continued

to steadily gain ground in the smaller classes. Burgess himself, outside of the cup champion class, achieved more success with his keel than with his centerboard boats. It took him two years to build a boat that could beat the little 40-foot sloop Minerva, and when he succeeded it was with a keel boat, the Gosport.

But above all things it was eminently fit and proper that the centerboard should receive its coup de grace from Herreshoff. The boat that first made him famous in the yachting world, the 40-foot sloop, Gloriana, was a keel boat. So was his still more successful 40-foot sloop that followed a year later, the Wasp. Nobody had ever suggested building a centerboard boat to race against them. And in the smaller classes, built for purely racing purposes, Herreshoff has almost completely demolished the centerboard boats with his fin keels. He gave the Vigilant a centerboard, it is true, but he also gave her more draught than up to that time had been given to any single-sticker sloop built. Without her centerboard she drew about a foot more water than did the Scotch cutter, Thistle, which

Northumberland induced the British admiral to build a small craft on Capt. Schank's plans, and also another boat of the same size fitted with lee boards, after the Dutch fashion. Capt. Schank's boat had three centerboards working vertically through the center of the boat. In the trials on the Thames she proved her superiority to the boat with the Dutch lee boards. A year or two later the admiral built a revenue cutter on Capt. Schank's plans. She was called the Trial, and her dimensions, which were similar to those of other craft built for a like purpose in those days, show that the British then had a wholesome respect for beam. She was sixty-five feet long, twenty feet wide, and had a draught six feet six inches. She had three centerboards. Those at the bow and stern were three feet wide and amidship six feet. The revenue cutter, however, her performances were very favorable, but for some reason the British admiral built no more craft like her. And the success of the revenue cutter of Good Hope of a merchant brig built a year or two later on the same principle did not result in any general introduction of the device. It was left to Yankee ingenuity to discover its real worth and make the most of it.

A FIGHTING FISH.

Whatever be its fate as applied to racing boats, the centerboard here to stay. Between a Volunteer drawing only ten feet of water with her board up and a Defender with a permanent draught of eleven to twenty feet, there are few yachtsmen with whom comfort and convenience are considerations to be taken into account who would give the preference to the Volunteer despite the much greater speed of the Defender. The Volunteer can sail where neither the Defender nor the Valkyrie can venture. Ports of all sorts are accessible to her which to the Defender are closed by her draught. The Volunteer is a yacht designed for the purpose of cup-championship honors are racing machines of a type which can hardly ever become popular in boats of such great length.

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HE BUILDS A NEST OF BUBBLES AND STEALS OTHER FISHES' OFFSPRING.

(September 21, Nicholas.) But the paradise fish, in addition to being ornamental, has some very interesting ways. The male builds the nest, which is quite right and proper, but he builds it of bubbles! Rather frail building material, you may think, and not apt to endure very long. It does very well, however, for the bubbles form in the slime which surrounds the eggs are quite lasting, and by constantly adding fresh ones the fish keeps the nest in a fair state of repair. The young are nearly transparent, and floating beneath the bubbles they are quite invisible to their enemies above the water. From the time the eggs are laid until the young fish are large enough to take care of themselves, their father guards them against their hundreds of enemies beneath the surface, among which are their own mother. This unnatural parent would devour her offspring as greedily as she would a wriggler, were it not for the vigilance of her mate, who takes very good care that she does not get an opportunity. Between guarding his children, which are numbered in the hundreds, and keeping his somewhat flimsy nest in repair, he is a very busy occupied fish. With a very business-like air he flirts himself about, now rising to get a mouthful of air to release the bubbles below his nest to mend a break, now dashing after and seizing one of his runaway children, or rushing, with a degree of ferocity all out of proportion to his size, upon some finny raider. But he is utterly depraved himself, and if he gets the chance he will kidnap half a dozen of his neighbor's family to increase his own; so, when the nest are close together, there is a perpetual warfare going on between the proprietors. He is very pugnacious, and there is no discretion coupled with this quality, for he displays as much readiness to attack and devour meekly as he would a May-fly. But his disposition is not half as bad as that of one of his cousins; for there is a species of the same genus, called a Betta pugnax, which is cultivated in Siam for its game and fighting qualities.

Evils of Hoarding.

(Home Notes.) A great mistake made by many housekeepers is that of hoarding all kinds of old things, and the idea that some day they may come usefully. Occasionally they are useful, but as a rule they serve no other purpose than that of collecting dirt and dust, and taking up space which might be used to better advantage. Many a woman will devote a whole day to tidying her lumber-room, and expend an enormous amount of time and energy in sorting out and arranging all kinds of rubbish, which ought to have been consigned to the dustbin long ago, and which, in all probability, will never be of use to anybody.

Many housekeepers think it is a mistake to have a lumber-room at all, and perhaps they are right, for it is always easy to say: "Just put this or that in the lumber-room," and so all sorts of things are put there which in its absence would be thrown away. It is all very well to be careful and economical, but even these good qualities can be carried to excess, and it is a mistake to hoard old tin, broken glasses, cracked dishes, etc., in the hope that some day they may be wanted. Far better to throw them away, or if they are worth it, give them to any person to whom they may be of use, and so keep the house tidy and spare ourselves the trouble involved in the necessary periodic tidying of the lumber-room.

MOUNT LOWE RAILWAY.

The Alpine division of the Mt. Lowe Railway is now open from Echo Mountain to Mt. Lowe Springs, among the fragrant and shady pines, covering the grandest of all mountain, canyon and valley scenery. This section is a mile longer than the entire Mt. Washington Railway, with fares at only one-third the cost. Weekly or monthly guests at Echo Mountain House will receive a rebate of all Mt. Lowe Railway fares. Rates as low as any other like accommodations. See Mt. Lowe Railway time-table this paper.

STEEL RANGES.

The "Superior" is the simplest and strongest portable range. Cooks and bakes quickly and perfectly. Having the duplex grate, burns either coal or wood economically. See them at the Case & Smith Stove Co., Nos. 221 and 223 South Spring street.

Surgeon Chiropodist.

Bunions, corns, ingrowing nails, facial blemishes, superfluous hair, birthmarks and analpox pits permanently removed by electrolysis. R. A. Lohm, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 58 Bryn Mawr, Second and Spring.

Smith's Dandruff Pomade.

"The finest dressing for the hair. Produces vigorous growth, cleans the scalp and cures dandruff, and gives that appearance of softness, abundance and beauty so much desired. Your druggist keeps it. Sale & Sole, No. 223 South Spring street."

SOMETHING NEW. Try Wheaties for breakfast.

Sold by H. J. Nevins, grocer.

JAMES MOORE'S whistles are unexcelled for purity and quality.

A VICIOUS DOG-POISONER.

The Artist Borglum Loses Another Great Dane Dog.

On Friday, September 6, J. G. Borglum's Great Dane, Marjell—quite a dog—was shot down by a neighbor's dog. The culprit is not certainly known, but suspicion rests strongly upon the same cowardly sneak who shot down Mr. Borglum's other Great Dane, Ribaud, in July. Marjell was kept closely in a paddock during the day, being led out of it at night to sleep in the house and put back in it in the morning. She was cared for by her owner as carefully as a valuable horse. The low-bred killer had to walk a distance of two hundred feet on Mr. Borglum's land to reach the paddock, which was situated in the center of a four-acre tract. Mr. Borglum had a standing offer of \$1000 for this animal, her pedigree being as fine as Ribaud's, while she in particular was so beautiful and perfect a dog that the English judge, Raper, when here, wrote back to Linton Hope about her, saying she was "without fault, and would hold her own in the warmest contest in the world." But her commercial value was nothing in comparison with her value as a loved animal friend. She was Mrs. Borglum's constant companion when she was at home, and was loved by her as a child—and she felt that the killing of her pet was as goddam an act as the poisoning of a person.

Mrs. Borglum, who is herself an artist and a lady of intelligence and refinement, was interviewed by a representative of The Times yesterday, and found almost heart-broken over her loss. She said in substance:

"Both the poisoning of Marjell and the shooting of Ribaud were done in wanton maliciousness, and were like human stabs in the back by a covert enemy. Such a man is a coward and sneak, as well as a villain, for he took advantage of his neighbor's absence to do his spiteful deed; and in the case of Ribaud, watched until the man who had charge of the place had gone to supper. One so lowly and malicious a man, capable of such a deed, would be a disgrace to his family, and should be shunned by all honorable, decent people, and, in fact, will be, except by his own class. A man capable of such a deed would be a disgrace to his family, and should be shunned by all honorable, decent people, and, in fact, will be, except by his own class. A man capable of such a deed would be a disgrace to his family, and should be shunned by all honorable, decent people, and, in fact, will be, except by his own class."

Excursionists at San Diego.

San Diego, Cal., Sept. 7.—The excursionist was attracted to the city by the popularity of Tip Top Cough Syrup in this city. It is stated on reliable authority that they can hear more of the good qualities of Tip Top than of all the other cough remedies combined. The price is a bottle and it is sold by all druggists.

ONE BOTTLE CURES

McBURNIE'S

Kidney and Bladder Cure.

This is not a cure-all, but it WILL cure the most stubborn case of trouble of this kind. Its general and invigorating effects impel those organs to the proper discharge of their functions and thus restore health and vitality. It is a certain and thorough cure for pains in small of the back, irritation of the bladder, stone in the bladder, Bright's disease, female troubles, brick-dust deposits, gravel, gall stone, dropsy, diabetes. Price \$1.00 per bottle.

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Pacific Coast Distributing Agent, For Sale by All Druggists.

THE CHINESE TREATMENT

CURES

And effects permanent cures in cases that have baffled the best medical skill. Not only being a graduate of the medical schools and universities of Canton, and having had professional experience in its hospitals and those of Hongkong, but by the sympathetic nature derived from six generations of physicians, and by a thorough study of all the human diseases; thus it became possible for

DR. HONG SOI,

The Imperial Chinese Physician, Of 334 S. Broadway, Los Angeles.

To effect in the course of his seven years' residence in this city the cure of over 4500 people, most of whom had been given up as incurable by their European physicians. What he has done for others he can do for you.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead Who never to himself hath said: "I should like to buy a lot in the Alexandre Weill Tract?"

If so He had better call without delay at the office of the Alexandre Weill Tract

and let me explain to him its advantages for investment or speculation.

Lots \$225 to \$950.

Some of our best frontages on Central Avenue, Eighth, Ninth and Twelfth streets are still unsold.

Richard Altschul, General Agent, 123 1/2 WEST SECOND STREET, BURDICK BLOCK.

Teeth Extracted free of charge from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m.

Dr. Parker, Dentist, 431 1/2 SOUTH SPRING STREET.

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Sherwood & Sherwood, 216 N. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal. Telephone 830.

Schlitz Beer, Milwaukee

EXPORT OR PALE, BOTTLED EAST.

Honk Waukegan Water, Ross Belfast Ginger Ale, Moet & Chandon Champagne, Mainhold's New York Sweet Elder, A. Houtman & Co. Holland Gin, Schram's Red and White Dry Wines, Paul Masson Champagne, Napa Valley Wine Co.'s Wines and Brandies, Evans India Pale Ale.

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1,000,000 People Wear

HAND SEWED \$3.00

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\$5.00

\$4.00

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\$2.25

For Men

For Boys and Youths

W.L. Douglas shoes and socks from \$1.00 to \$3.00 a pair. All styles widths. The advance in leather has increased the price of our shoes, but the quality and price of W.L. Douglas shoes remain the same. See them at the Case & Smith Stove Co., Nos. 221 and 223 South Spring street.

L. W. GODIN, 104 North Spring street, PRINTER, SHOE HOUSE, 106 North Spring street, MASSACHUSETTS SHOE HOUSE, 129 West First street.

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Honk Waukegan Water, Ross Belfast Ginger Ale, Moet & Chandon Champagne, Mainhold's New York Sweet Elder, A. Houtman & Co. Holland Gin, Schram's Red and White Dry Wines, Paul Masson Champagne, Napa Valley Wine Co.'s Wines and Brandies, Evans India Pale Ale.

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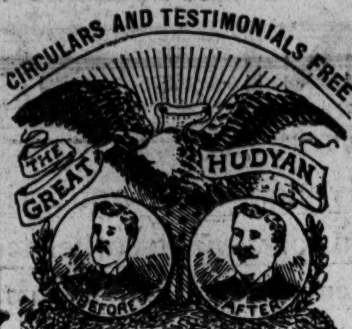
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Was the reply of a famous artist, Opie, when somebody asked him how he mixed his colors to produce such admirable effects. In all the pursuits of life, and whatever be the tools and materials of work, it may safely be affirmed that the union of brains with hands is

The Great Secret of Excellence

Brain is everywhere ahead of mere Brawn, and the more cultivated it is the more imperial is its sway. In the arts and professions a gifted brain is everything. It insures to the possessor

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In the eager competition of our time, in city and in country, Brain means success at the Desk, the Counter, the Workbench, and the Plow. Even our friend, "The Village Blacksmith," under his

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WHERE THEY WILL CARRY A FULL LINE OF
PAINTS, COLORS, OILS,
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AN APPROPRIATE
COAT OF ARMS.

AN INCIDENT OF KENTUCKY GUN-FIGHTING.

From an Occasional Correspondent of The Times.

Very few people in Chicago know anything of the family history of one of its multi-millionaires, James H. Langdon; and, in the light of so much money, very few would care if all his cousins and his uncles and his aunts had been hung. The few who do know his origin learned it through the little episode I am about to relate.

It was in the early days of Chicago, when it was not more than a little village, that Mr. Langdon went there to live. He was the third son of a notoriously desperate family, who lived back in the mountains in the northern part of Kentucky. His father and two older brothers were hung for murder and atrocious conduct of all sorts. Mr. Langdon, however, seemed to inherit none of the warlike tendencies of his father and elder brothers. He was just like his mother, the neighbors all said, mild and gentle. Considering the times, and his connection with those bloodthirsty brothers, he was a very good sort of a fellow, and came away from there as soon as he was of age, to seek his fortune in the then little town of Chicago.

He was the favorite nephew of his mother's only brother, who died just before the young fellow left Kentucky, and made him his only heir, so that when Langdon arrived in Chicago he was already quite rich in money and land back in Kentucky. He sold the land as soon as he possibly could, and bought up large tracts in and around the then little town, the holding of which, as Chicago grew to be a city, made him immensely rich. He built himself the finest home for miles and miles around, drove the finest horses, and soon found himself at the head of Chicago's four hundred, where he is today. The young members of his family could, if they chose, ride roughshod, as far as money goes, over the hundreds who today to them, for they are at the very top of the social ladder. He has money, which is quite enough for Chicago, for any other city in these days; and perhaps that is as it should be, so far as Mr. Langdon is concerned, for he could not help, and certainly did not approve, the misdeeds of his father and his brothers. His mother knew he didn't; his uncle knew he didn't; and all the neighbors said it was astonishing how gentlemanly and nice he was when the old man and the rest of the boys were a terror to that end of the county. Then why should we blame the man for crimes that were none of his? I don't, and for that reason I would be sorry to record this episode, had its result been different. It happened at a very well dinner party in Chicago, where our hero was one of the honored guests, long years after he left Kentucky. Sitting just opposite him at table that day was another gentleman from Kentucky, who, ever since he was a small boy, had heard of the desperate deeds of those terrible men of the mountains. He had reason, too, to know all about them; but he had never met any of them before. As soon as he saw Mr. Langdon and heard his name, he knew that he was in the presence of the only surviving member of that dreaded family of desperadoes, the younger brother who left for Chicago shortly after one of the hangings; but if the stranger's face seemed so flushed as he recognized Langdon, no one noticed it. The feast went merrily on, the distinguished guests discoursing on many things; and finally, among other pleasant subjects, spoke of the coat of arms used by different branches of their respective families in England and in this country; whereupon our Mr. Langdon turned to the man sitting at his right and said:

"I always liked that custom very much indeed, and have often thought I would like one for myself. I'd have it on my carriage door, my paper and my china, if I could only think of a design that would be suitable and appropriate in every way."

Up to this time only the host, watchful for his guests, had noticed that the stranger from Kentucky, seated opposite Mr. Langdon had been silent but observant. Now he spoke, and though his voice was quiet and courteous, there was something in its tone that made a thrill, or a chill, run up and down the host's spinal column in a very uncomfortable way. Yet all he said was:

"Allow me to suggest one."

"Well, do, do," said Mr. Langdon, rubbing his plump hands together in jolly satisfaction. "I shall be delighted to adopt your suggestion, for I know it will be good and appropriate."

"I don't know how good, but appropriate it certainly will be."

"Hear, hear!" cried the guest, "attention; let us have it, the future coat of arms for Mr. Langdon, Chicago's multi-millionaire."

"Well, then," said the stranger from Kentucky, "I will suggest that you have a design which would be eminently appropriate, I should order the coat of arms in this wise:

"One post erectant, Another extendant, A rope dependant, And a man at the end of it."

"Why," said Mr. Langdon, "that's a hanging!"

"Exactly so, sir. Hence its appropriateness." I am Robert Mansfield, son of Randolph Mansfield. Your brothers killed my father and were hung for it. Your father killed my uncle and also paid the penalty of his crime on the gallows."

"What do you mean?" cried the astonished host to the Kentucky gentleman, upon whom all eyes were turned.

"I mean," replied he, "that I have had a little revenge, and that I am ready for more if the rich Mr. Langdon will name the day and the weapons."

The host's spinal column was feeling more comfortable now that the denouement had come, and he even found himself speculating on what Mr. Langdon would do. Would the hot Kentucky blood and the desperate daring of his family spring to action—or, had the cool-headed, perhaps sordid, business life of many years changed his character? Possibly the combination was just the right thing, for Mr. Langdon took a wise and dignified course. Looking Mr. Mansfield squarely in the face, he said:

"I left Kentucky, sir, because the people there were too ready to fight. All the sorrow I ever had in my life came from the eagerness of the men of my family to fight. I came to Chicago to live without blood on my hands. I have been successful thus far. I have acquired wealth and am now in peace, and I shall not return to that bloody state."

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Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 8, 1895.

DEAR SIR:

I am showing the nicest assortment of entirely new and fashionable material for '95-'96 fall and winter gentlemen's wear, ever shown in this city, consisting of the handsomest patterns, the latest designs, and as good goods as the market affords.

I am a practical cutter and tailor, have had years of experience with the finest merchant tailoring houses East, and on the Pacific Coast; consequently none but the most competent and reliable tailors and cutters are in my employ. I warrant all my work and keep same in repair for one year free of charge.

For the past ten years I have enjoyed the confidence and trade of the best dressed men in Los Angeles, and intend to continue it by doing a first-class Merchant Tailoring business at a close margin.

All my business is done strictly on a cash basis (have no losses), consequently you pay for only what you receive.

Soliciting your further patronage, and thanking you for past favors, I am

Yours respectfully,

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The Tailor

Open evenings until 8 o'clock.

Saturdays, 10 o'clock.

P. S. I am prepared to make uniforms such as are worn by railroad conductors, brakemen, policemen, firemen, etc., promptly at very low prices.

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Simplicity Of our methods.
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Stability Of our store.

That Makes this the Shoe Store.

Our Foot Form Shoes have blazed their way through a forest of "special sales" and other mercantile fakes into the full broad light of public confidence. The name of "Cummlugs" stands for honesty in shoe making—and when you want dependable, right fitting shoes, its to Cummlugs you must come.

Splendid line of Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Bicycle Shoes;
Also Ladies' Bicycle Leggings.

Men's Tan Shoes—all the new Fall Lasts.
\$3.00, \$3.50,
\$5.00 and \$6.00 a pair.

W. E. CUMMINGS, 110 S. Spring st.

day, to draw me into a fight over crimes that were expiated long ago, and were none of mine."

Mansfield sprang to his feet, and the mercury in the host's spinal column commenced to gallop again, but was speedily quieted as Mansfield extended his hand to Mr. Langdon and said:

"Shake hands, sir. I knew no man of your family could be a coward, and you have tonight done a braver act than your father or your brothers could have done. I am glad to call myself your friend, if you will let me do so."

Well, the dinner went on, and everyone was gay as before. Langdon and Mansfield are fast friends; and it is even rumored that Mansfield, who is only 25, may become a son-in-law of Mr. Langdon.

JULIETTE WENTERN LONG.

DR. H. TOLHURST, DENTIST.
Has reopened his office in the Fred Byrne Block, Third and Broadway.

COFFEE.
If you are a lover of good coffee, get it fresh-roasted, Mocha and Java daily, from our Giant coffee-roaster, Economic, No. 409 S. Broadway.

MOTHERS! Be sure and use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for your children while teething. The best of all.

WHOLESALE, a most perfect health food. For sale by J. J. Jerns, grocer.

A FULL LINE of lunch goods can be had at J. J. Jerns.

NADEAU 311-313 NADEAU
S. Main St.

Large stock and special low prices on
Carpets, Mattings, Linoleums, Oilcloths, Furniture,
Mirrors, Pictures, Etc.

We also have any of the above goods and thousands of other things that have been used some, at about
HALF PRICE.

NADEAU 311-313 NADEAU
S. Main St.

Watch.
Our Bulletin Board.
Something New Every Day in Prices.
OFF & VAUGHN DRUG CO.,
Corner Fourth and Spring.

NEW BOOKS.—A Modern Man, by Ella Macmahon, cloth, 75c.
A Street in Suburbia, by Edwin Pugh, cloth, 1.00.
My Lady Nobody, by Maureen Maer, cloth, 1.75.
Shadows of the Stage, 3d series, by William Winter, cloth, 75c.
STOLL AND TRAYER CO., Bookellers and Stationers, 120 S. Spring St., at 7th.

DRINK
Ginger Ale
Bottled for Family Use at our Spring in Waukegan, Wis.
WHITE ROCK SPRING CO., 250 W. First st.
Retail C. LAUX CO., 168 S. Spring st.



LOS ANGELES HYGIENIC SANITARIUM
451 Boyle Ave., Boyle Heights. A beautiful, healthy location. Our remedies are: Air, light, warmth, diet, water, steam, massage, gymnastics, etc.; also give treatment to outside patients. Send for prospectus.
DR. L. GOSSMANN.

Auction!

Cl a carload of new and second-hand Furniture; 85 assorted chamber suits, 8 parlor suits, 60 fancy rockers, 7 elegant folding beds, 24 assorted center tables, 24 extension tables, rugs, carpets, lace curtains, etc.

C. M. STEVENS,
Auctioneer.

413 S. Spring St.,

Ever troubled with your Eyes?
Ever Tried US?
We have fitted glasses to thousands of their entire satisfaction. Why not give us a trial? We will satisfy you. Eyes tested free. Glasses ground to order on premises. Established here nine years. Lowest prices.
PACIFIC OPTICAL CO.
167 N. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.
S. G. Marshutz, Prop.

LEGAL

Notice

To Contractors and Pipe Manufacturers.
BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE PUBLIC LAND & WATER COMPANY, up to 4:00 o'clock p.m., Sept. 14, 1895, for the following: Twenty thousand feet, more or less, of sixteen-inch sheet iron pipe.
Twenty thousand feet, more or less, of vitrified sewer pipe, from sixteen to twenty-four inches in diameter.
Twenty thousand feet of concrete invert and brick arch conduit.
Specifications for the above are to be seen at the office of William Mulholland, corner of Alameda and Marchessault streets.
All bids are to be addressed to Thos. F. Hayes, secretary of the Public Land & Water Co., Fresno, Los Angeles Co.
The company reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR PACIFIC BRANCH, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Los Angeles county, California, August 10, 1895. Sealed proposals will be received at the treasurer's office until 11:30 o'clock a.m., Tuesday, September 10, 1895, and opened immediately thereafter, in the presence of bidders, for the periods stated in the schedule as follows: Quartermaster, subsistence and hospital stores. The quantities to be increased 10 per cent, if required, during the execution of the contract. Schedules, with information and instruction for submitting bids, will be furnished upon application to the undersigned. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.
Address: T. K. UPHAM, Treasurer, A. Q. M. & A. C. S. Approved: J. G. ROWLAND, Governor.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE county of Los Angeles, state of California.
In the matter of the guardianship of Agnes M. White, Alma J. White, and Hazel M. White, minors. Notice of application for letters of guardianship.
To the relatives and the person who has the care of Agnes M. White, Alma J. White, and Hazel M. White, minors: You, and each of you, are hereby notified that Jennie E. White, of the county of Los Angeles, state of California, the heretofore filed her petition in the above entitled court, praying for the appointment of D. White guardian of the estates of the above named minors; that said petition has been set for hearing by said court on the 10th day of September, 1895, at the hour of ten o'clock a.m., at the courtroom of department two of the superior court of the county of Los Angeles, which time and place you may appear and show cause, if any you can, why said D. White should not be appointed such guardian.
In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 4th day of September, 1895.
T. B. NEWLIN, Clerk.
By C. W. BLAKE, Deputy Clerk.

Lines of Travel

MOUNT LOWE RAILWAY.
For Echo Mountain, Mt. Lowe and The Pines. Take the Terminal train at 9:10 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. daily, making direct connections with Mt. Lowe Railway at Alhambra Junction. Special train Sundays only at 1:40 p.m. for Echo Mountain. Returning via Terminal Railway, leave Echo Mountain at 9:30 a.m., 4 p.m. daily, with additional train at 2 p.m. Sundays only.
Via Santa Fe, leave La Grande station at 5 p.m., change at Olivewood for all points on Mt. Lowe Railway. Returning, leave Echo Mountain at 7:30 a.m., reaching Los Angeles at 8:35.
Trunks and other baggage checked through same as on other roads.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY—GOODALL, PERKINS & CO.
General Agents, San Francisco.
Steamers leave Port Los Angeles and Redondo for San Diego September 2, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30, October 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28.
For San Francisco, Port Harford and Santa Barbara, September 4, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, October 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30, November 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, 31. Cars to connect with steamer at Santa Fe depot at 10 a.m.
Steamers leave Santa Fe depot at 10 a.m., or Redondo Railroad depot at 9 a.m. Cars to connect with steamer at Port Los Angeles leave S. P. Co.'s depot, Fifth st., at 1:10 p.m.
Steamers leave Santa Fe and Port Los Angeles for San Francisco and way ports September 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29, October 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, 31. Cars to connect with these steamers leave S. P. Co.'s depot, Fifth st., at 5 p.m., or L. A. Terminal depot at 5:15 p.m.
The company reserves the right to change steamers or their days of sailing.
General Agents, W. F. PARKER, Agent, 123 1/2 W. Third st., Los Angeles, Cal.

REDONDO RAILWAY COMPANY.
Special Summer Time-card No. 14.
In Effect May 30, 1895.
Los Angeles Depot, corner Grand avenue and Jefferson street.

Leave Los Angeles for Redondo.	Leave Redondo for Los Angeles.
9:05 am..... Daily.....	7:30 am.....
1:35 pm.....	10:30 am.....
6:45 pm.....	4:30 pm.....
10:15 pm.....	1:30 pm.....
10:45 pm.....	4:45 pm.....
7:00 pm.....	6:45 pm.....

Take Grand-avenue cable or Main-street and Agricultural Park cars.

Lines of Travel
SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY—
TIME-TABLE, SEPT. 4, 1895.
Arcade Depot, Los Angeles.

Leave Los Angeles for	Arrive	Leave Los Angeles for	Arrive
San Francisco, Sacramento, etc.	7:30 am	San Bernardino, Redlands, etc.	9:30 am
San Francisco, Sacramento, etc.	1:35 pm	San Bernardino, Redlands, etc.	1:30 pm
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San Francisco, Sacramento, etc.	11:30 pm	San Bernardino, Redlands, etc.	11:30 pm
San Francisco, Sacramento, etc.	7:30 am	San Bernardino, Redlands, etc.	9:30 am
San Francisco, Sacramento, etc.	1:35 pm	San Bernardino, Redlands, etc.	1:30 pm
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BOOM—BANG

"WE MAKE OUR BOW" TO THE PEOPLE OF LOS ANGELES AND SURROUNDING LOCALITIES:

With a determination to put such lines of goods on the market, and at such popular prices, as will merit your confidence and patronage. Never before have we been in the position to serve our patrons so well and place before them such a magnificent and well assorted stock of merchandise as at this time. Our New York and European buyers have exceeded all former efforts to procure the very latest fabrics and weaves in Black and Colored Dress Goods, Silks and Velvets, and as all orders were placed some time before the rise in values, we are able to still supply your needs at our former low price. The above is no vain boast. An inspection will prove our assertion and convince the purchasing public that the place to buy all the latest weaves and novelties, as well as the staple lines of merchandise at popular prices, is

THE J. M. Hale Company.

Silk Department.

Sparkling with Newness.

No heirlooms here, but all are bright, new goods, and such prices.

Chameleon Silks,

With their ever-changing colors, are among the prime fall novelties; we have a beautiful line in many different-colored effects, 21 inches wide, at per yard..... \$1.25

See our novelties in Fancy Plaids, including some exquisite combinations of colors, which are among the sure sellers in our Silk Department, 21 inches wide..... \$1 to \$1.25

Taffetas, Peau de Soie, Satin Duchesse,

"These three, but the greatest of these is" which? Some place one, some another, at the head of the silk procession; we have a big assortment of each:

20-inch Black, with colored stripe, Taffeta Silk..... \$.75
21-inch Black, with colored stripe, Taffeta Silk..... 1.00
21 to 24-inch Black Brocade Taffetas..... .75
21-inch very fine Satin Duchesse, black..... 1.25
20-inch Peau de Soie, all shades..... 1.00
21-inch Peau de Soie, very fine quality, black..... \$1.00-1.25

Our stock embraces also all imaginable styles and effects in stripes, checks, flowers and other pretty designs:

21-inch Brocades, evening shades..... 85c
26-inch Black Surah..... 75c
24-inch Black Surah..... 85c, \$1.00
20-inch Fancy Colored Silks..... 45c
20-inch Fanch Colored Silks..... 50c
21-inch Fancy Colored Silks..... 65c

Rah, for Black Dress Goods Dept.

You have to "toot your own horn" now-a-days, or it isn't blown at all.

36-inch French Serge, all wool, 22½c.
36-inch Tricot Cloth, very fine, 35c.
46-in. very fine French Serges only 50c.
50-in. (full measure) Crepon Serges 75c.
38-in. Brocade Mohair and Wool 50c.
42-inch Brocade Mohair and Wool 65c.
46-inch Brocade Mohair and Wool \$1.
38-inch Angora Brocades, beautiful, 50c.
46-in. Angora Brocades, full width, 75c.
46-inch Sponge Serge only 60c.
44-inch Drap de Alma selling at \$1.
50-inch Diagonal Cheviot only 85c.
50-inch Storm Serge, very heavy, 50c.
38-inch Boucle, all the rage now, 50c.
50-inch Boucle, very fine and heavy, \$1.
50-in Whip Cord, very fine wool, \$1.25.
46-in Black Henriettes, silk finish, 50c.
46-in Black Henriettes, silk finish, 75c.
46-in Black Henriettes, silk finish, \$1.
46-in. Blk. Henriettes, silk finish, \$1.25.
50-in Foulle Serge, very fine finish, 75c.
44-in wide fine quality Satin Soliel, \$1.
38-in wide superior fin. Satin Soliel, 75c.
40-in. Priestley's Black Silk Warp Henriettes..... \$1.00
40-inch Priestley's Blk. Silk Warp Henriettes..... \$1.50

"THE FIRST GUN FIRED FOR FALL TRADE."

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, GRAND OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER NOVELTIES.

Colored Dress Goods Department.

Bewildering assortment. As a rule we don't indulge in much sky rocketing, but this season justifies a little spread-eaglesism.

36-inch French Serges, all wool, 22½c.
36-in. Tricot Cloth, very nice finish, 35c.
38-inch all-wool Serges, all colors, 35c.
46-inch all-wool Serges, all colors, 50c.
46-in all-wool Henriettes, all colors, 50c.
36-inch wide mixed wool Novelties, only..... 25c
36-inch wide all-wool Beiges only 15c.
38-in fancy cold Weaves, all wool, 50c.
38-in Watered Novelty Suitings, all wool..... 50c
40-in. changeable, wool, figured Novelties..... 25c
38-in. beautiful Fancy Boucles only 50c.
38-in. bright and pretty Fancy Boucles only..... 75c
40-inch Fancy Boucle, very nobby, 85c.
50-in. wide Wale Serges, all colors, 75c.
50-in. wide Wale Serges, all colors, 85c.
50-inch beautiful Clay Diagonals, 85c.
50-in Standard and Superfine Serges 75c.
48-in Majestic Henriettes, all colors, 50c.
44-in. wide Pattern Suits, Boucle effect..... \$10.50
44-in. wide Pattern Suits, mixed effects..... \$4
44-in. wide Pattern Suits, all colors..... \$5
46-in. Redfern all-wool checks, all colors..... 50c
46-inch Fancy Scotch Plaids, all colors, only..... 75c
50-in. very fine Fancy Boucle at \$1.
50-inch Superfine quality Fancy Boucle..... \$1.50

Domestic Department

AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS. There's sure economy here, and we will prove it to you.

10 pieces of snow white German Damask, soft finish and very pretty patterns, superior quality, only..... 50c
A beautiful line of Japanese Gilt Draperies in rich colorings and Oriental designs, selling at..... 15c
Did you say towels? Why, we are headquarters for these goods. See these for instance, only two items, but we have twenty more just as good.
50 doz. very fine diamond Huck Towels, 48x28 inches, hemmed, plain and colored border, only..... 25c
Extra—50 doz. snow fleeced Turkish Towels, terry spun, very heavy and nearly 1½ yards long, only..... 25c

Little Prices Sometimes Tell Big Tales.

Canton Flannel, Superior quality, heavy nap and good width, we are selling at..... 5c
Black Satens, A most desirable and well assorted line of Black Brocade Satens, changeable effects, fall styles selling at..... 20c
Eiderdowns, In this particular line "we beat 'em all," the largest and most complete assortment of styles, colorings and prices; 150 pieces, from..... 20c a yard to 75c
White Flannel, A very handsome White Flannel, linen warp, shrunk finish, 82 inches wide, only..... 85c
Duck Suitings, A beautiful line, nice dark colors, very neat, pretty patterns and fine finish, only..... 8c
Our new Hale Kid Glove is the most satisfactory for fit and wear in the market, all shades and black..... \$1
Just received a beautiful line of black Velling, double width, large and small chenille dots.
Our Lining Department is complete in every detail, having all the dress stuffs for shirt and waist linings, Fibre Chambray, Taffeta Lining, Moreen all wool, Moreen silk and wool, Silasias, Percalines, Foulards, etc.

J. M. HALE COMPANY, 107-109 NORTH SPRING STREET.

PARISIAN TROUSERS.

THE FRENCH FAVOR KNICKERS, BLOOMERS, SHORT SKIRTS.

Princes and Peasants Assent with Equal Emphasis That no Woman

Shall be Unsexed Because She Displays Two Legs Instead of One to the Public Gaze.

The Dress of the Day Must be Artistic—The Legs are All Right—The Costume is Only a Question of Temperatures.

(From a Special Contributor to The Times.) PARIS, Aug. 25, 1895.—(Special Correspondence.) All Paris is mounted on bicycle. All feminine Paris is in pantaloons!

My belief is that the artists of any former period, meeting Mme. Cadmir-Perier and her contemporaries in pantaloons, would all accord that the dress is aesthetically correct; that it suits the machine and becomes the woman, and so completes a harmonious ensemble. For harmony, observe,



AN ACTRESS ON WHEELS.

is the complete word in a country where art is first, last and all.

THE DRESS OF THE DAY.

The dress being worn today in Paris by women on the wheel is of beige wool, that is to say dust-gray, or the color of the road, and is composed of knickerbockers and a figaro, or a blouse. The knickerbockers that last year and before hung out very full at the bottom to simulate a skirt, make today no such awkward pretence, but, refined greatly in line, they grow smaller towards the knee, and still being ample, they follow the lines of the figure with much more art. The figaro, under temporary cloud for other wear, has found itself here a precious convenience. In the back it fits the figure, and yet is free to slide up and down from the belt line, like the parts of a cantilever bridge, with every motion of the wearer, and in front it permits a charming melange of chiffon jabots to fall out and below the belt, giving a hint of luxury and fine texture within, unobtrusively marked. The dress is a solid, well-made, and as

English felt, creased through the middle. There is perhaps a white veil; there is a necktie that escapes from beneath a turned-down collar with a touch of the negligee in the fluttering ends, and it is in gay color, either striped or plaid; the stockings are of bright bars or Scotch plaid, and make a color focus to the colorless dress; low



COASTING INTO THE SURF.

shoes of brown leather leave the ankle free.

MUST BE ARTISTIC.

This dress, as it fulfills the conditions demanded for swift movement through space and rapid exercise of the legs, appears incontestably aesthetic; as it is molded admirably to the woman, it would seem without dispute to be feminine. Frenchwomen evidently agree that it is both, for the cultivated of all classes, bourgeoisie, aristocratic and princess, have adopted it and the sport with unanimous consent. This they would never have done if there were in it any default of taste, for women will not make themselves ridiculous, and Parisian woman, with an art critic to cry at them from every corner, would hardly find it possible to make a great mistake.

LEGS ARE ALL RIGHT.

It is absurd to say that a woman is unsexed because she displays two legs instead of one. Two legs are natural to all human creatures, and one is made neither masculine nor feminine by their avowal. A skirt, the garment we are habituated to see on women, does not suppose two legs, far less rapid motion with them; it supposes only one; it postulates the inactivity of those who are waited on by others, and who are condemned to muscular repose, and was formerly an appanage of kings as well as women. Far from having in it anything essentially feminine, it is neutral; it is a disguise, a domino.

The Parisians saw in the problem of bicycle dress, not an adaptation of masculine dress, but simply a problem of clothing two legs for rapid movement. The conditions were new, but the women were always women. A QUESTION OF TEMPERATURE. Modesty in dress varies with climates, but it can nowhere by rights be a synonym for the feminine. Rather the terms are antithetic; and if femininity must be disguised for the sake of modesty to the degree of inconveniencing a legitimate sport, it does not appear that we have yet attained the summit of civilization. But instead of being true modesty, is not this reluctance to adopt a useful dress to be set down to the sex, egotism that prevails in communities where art is not

greatly developed, and has not yet influenced the feelings or the needs of the people. It is then because we are still educationally defective that we see in the knickerbockers only masculine travesties and translate this idea into the actual dress.

ON COMMON-SENSE GROUNDS.

The aesthetic merits of the fashionable Paris bicycle dress over the dress with a skirt, are to be deduced in part from the outlines it makes, and the relation of these outlines to the wheel. The point of greatest importance in any object, aesthetically, is the center of its action, and the greatest pleasure is to be derived from an object in motion is to see the movement that propels. This point for the bicycle is under the feet of the rider. Here then at the feet is the starting point to which all else is subordinate, and it follows that the space about the feet should be kept clear of all drapery, that the movement may be perfectly seen. This done it is the legitimate work of art to increase the interest at this point, as by color with light shoes, or with plaid stockings that focus the color of the dress. The next point of importance in the object under consideration is the center of support of the rider. This support lies upon the seat and the handles. The seat



BICYCLE GYMNASTICS.

should appear to uphold the weight, and to this end the width and apparent bulk of the seat, as shown by the outlines, should lie above the line of support. Thus also an effect of greater lightness and adequacy will be given to the machine. Now, a skirt forms in outline, a pyramid with apex above the seat and width near the ground, and suggests a dragging weight instead of sustained lightness. It also cuts straight across the center of action of the feet, hiding the movement and destroying the principal beauty of the machine. The trousers, on the other hand, are in perfect accord with the aesthetic demands. They leave the mass of the draperies above the seat and the ankles in free play to explain the action below. These are some of the reasons why it would seem that an unprejudiced Frenchwoman, as say a former shade of the bold, coming unforwarned upon rider and wheel must find the dress ideally correct, and why

when we shall finally have adopted the dress and learned in a mechanical way to make it properly, as we will, there will linger with us a feeling that we have followed an extravagant fashion. It is the difference between generations of inherited art feeling and little or no art feeling at all.

CYCLES EVERYWHERE.

To return to Frenchwomen, I do not know the present opinion of French doctors on bicycle exercise for women, except it may be judged by the increase of the sport. Four years ago French writers cried out: "No, decidedly it is not a sport for women; it will ruin their health." But today bicycling women are innumerable. In front of the cafes of Surcouf, the lages at one of the gates of the Bois, in all that glittering, interminable line of over-lapping wheels that take siesta while their owners take refreshment, fully one-half seem to belong to the women, and as many women course the Bois on wheels as men. Whatever result may come of it the flowing tide has become a main stream.

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE.

The dress is rough wool all the year round and for most part remains a light brown, but fine ladies may course their chateau grounds in more luxurious stuff and colors than taste would wear on the public domain. Rich dress is of dark green or blue cloth with leather appliques. For the bodice favor lies between the figaro and blouse. For wear with a blouse the latest chic is a belt of elastic fastened with straps of leather, in width from three to six inches, and preferably white or pale gray. It is comfortable as it gives the wearer's movements; also its contrast to the darker costume gives character to the blouse dress. An occasional costume of the figaro prolonged into a short basque of some three or four inches deep, but these are inferior in both beauty and popularity to the other two mentioned forms. Stockings are of plaid or other pattern that serves to break up the long lines, or else they are brown or black. In country wayside inns and in the pavilions of the park, charming pictures are to be seen of groups of two or three veloce women taking their rest. They are in poses of relaxation, their faces are flushed with cutting the wind, and they sip idly their coffee or lemonade all in murmuring of hair-breadth escapes by the way. It is a phase of the times, and the bicycle has entered into the manners of the day. ADA CONE.

The Columbia's Speed Trip.

(Harper's Weekly.) The Navy Department is said to be very much gratified by the Columbia's trip from Southampton to New York. The trip was finished on the 2d of August, and the Columbia's time from port to port was 6 days, 23 hours, and 49 minutes. It is said that this "breaks the record" for war-vessels. As no other war-vessel ever made the trip, so far as we are informed, any other speed trip of equal length—this may be true without being significant or important. Judging from Capt. Sumner's report, the officers of the navy are not so elated over the ship's performance as the civilians of the department. At full speed, consumes 438.22 tons of coal a day. At this rate the supply of 1861½ tons of coal would have been exhausted in less than four and one-half days. And if the ship had made the speed that was developed on her trial trip, 22.8 knots, she would have traveled less than 250 miles of her journey, and would then have been a floating helpless bulk, entirely out of

motive power. But no one ever heard of a warship developing her trial speed a second time. Besides, the Columbia, as her builder pointed out, did not have a sufficient number of men in the boiler-room for the production of any such speed.

On the whole, this ocean speed trial of one of the two fastest "commerce-destructors" in the navy furnishes an argument against that kind of war-vessel. On this evidence the government ought not to waste any additional millions on ships of the Columbia and Minneapolis type. They are built for a purpose which is contrary to the teachings and spirit of our civilization. The experience of maritime powers is that very little, if anything, is gained by making deliberate war on commerce, and there is something revolting in the mere suggestion that the officers and men of the navy should become piratical cruisers, sailing the high seas in search of defenceless merchantmen, and running away from war ships. It is a cowardly game that the Columbia was built to play, and, on the whole, right-thinking men, in and out of the navy, will be glad to learn that she and her sister ship are probably failures. If their failure should put an end to the proposed business of "commerce-destructors," the world would be better off, and civilization would be materially advanced.

It was remarked at Kiel that while foreign officers admired the New York there were very few, if any, compliments paid to the Columbia. The truth is she is nearly worthless for the purpose for which she was intended, and to accomplish which millions of money and much admirable ingenuity were expended upon her. What we need in our navy are battle-ships that can defend our harbors from attack, and there should be enough of these to provide us with ample insurance. But we ought not to think of engaging in the business of destroying commerce, and now that our crack pirates are shown to be of doubtful value at least, it is to be hoped we will definitely abandon the idea of going into the pirate's trade.

Four-leaf Clover Party is the Latest.

(Jeannette Miller Monthly.) A four-leaf clover party is a pretty entertainment for a summer gathering, especially if the hostess has a country home or a clover field in her yard. The way to utilize the clover is to decorate the house with its blossoms, blue, red and white. The linen and china should also be ornamented with clover blossoms. In the hall there should be a little rattan table covered with vines and clover blossoms, and covered with a green mat formed of ivy leaves. On this should stand a large glass punch-bowl filled with iced lemonade, and surrounded by small glasses. A young girl in a dainty gown—it might be one of the new white dainties showing a clover leaf—should preside over the tempting beverage, as only a young girl can. At the close of the luncheon or tea the guests may be invited to hunt for four-leaf clovers, and those finding the largest number may be rewarded with pretty clover pins, while the unfortunate who find the smallest number may be given a pair of eyeglasses to aid in some future search.

M. Janssen recently informed the French Academy of Sciences that he had determined the existence of water vapor in the planet Mars means of the spectroscopic.

Fits Cured.

(From U. S. Journal of Medicine.)

Prof. W. H. Pecke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living physician. His success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their postoffice and express address. We advise any epileptic to write to address PROF. W. H. PECKE, P.O. 4 Cedar St., New York.

Use Some Common Sense.

The hot flushes that your wife has; the weak back that she tries not to talk too much about; the bad taste you have every morning in your mouth; and the weak, "done-up" feeling that you both have occasionally, indicate impaired systems.

What Are You Going To Do About It?

Don't You Know...

That this sort of thing cannot last forever? Are you blind to the fact that your life is at stake—and hers too? Be sensible. Get a case of HENLEY'S Celery, Beef and Iron today. That will alter it all—make a whole man out of you and a healthy, strong wife of her.

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